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BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says :—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company :—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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All CLAIMS for short DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay, 27th June 1889.

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THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 1st day of August 1889, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) addressed to Messieurs FRANK, CHALK, and DULSOOKRAM HURGOVUNDASS, the Voluntary Liquidators of the above Company, at the office of the Undersigned, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and, if so required, are to prove such debts, or in default they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 27th day of June 1889.

CHALK, WALKER, AND SMETHAM,
Solicitors for the said Liquidators.

---

THE GUJERAT OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS were PASSED at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, held on the 5th June 1889, and confirmed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, held on the 26th day of June 1889.

1. That the Company be WOUND UP VOLUNTARILY under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

2. That Messieurs FRANK, CHALK, and DULSOOKHRAM HURGOVUNDASS be appointed Liquidators, of the Company with power to act jointly or separately, the former consenting to act without remuneration beyond the professional costs of his firm, of and incidental to the winding up, and the latter receiving as remuneration the sum of Rupees 300.—Date: the 27th day of June 1889.

CHALK, WALKER, & SMETHAM,
Solicitors for the said Company and for the Liquidators.

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NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon, or against the estate of EDWARDS WERGE, late of Satara in the Bombay Presidency, a Captain in the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, European, deceased (who died intestate at Satara on or about the 13th day of June 1886, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were on the 25th day of June 1889 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SUEADE BROWN of Bombay, attorneys of the said Court, and two of the constituted attorneys of Fanny Werge, the mother and only next of kin of the deceased, for her use and benefit, and limited until she shall obtain letters of administration granted to her, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sueade Brown, on their behalf, at their office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 10th day of August 1889, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sueade Brown as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Fanny Werge as the person thereto entitled; or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 27th day of June 1889.

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## NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

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CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of TEN BARRACKS for Native Infantry at the Crater, Aden, estimated to cost Rs. 85,080.

Contract documents can be seen at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, from whom forms of tender may be obtained on payment of Rupees Ten.

Two hundred Rupees to accompany each tender as earnest-money. The other usual conditions of contract form No. 65 can be seen at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, or at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders to reach the Executive Engineer's Office at Aden by noon of SATURDAY, the 13th July 1889.

G. C. P. ONSLOW, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Aden.

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NOTICE.

PROBATE of the WILL, limited throughout British India, of CHENDRABHAN LALLAH KHAJANCHY, lately carrying on business at No. 130, Mount Road, within the local limits of Madras, as a Jeweller and Merchant, but now deceased, having been granted by the High Court at Madras to PETUMBER NURSEE, Merchant, carrying on business at No. 425, Mint Street, Black Town, within the local limits of Madras, one of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, the right of the other Executors being reserved to the like grant of probate, if and when they or any or either of them shall think fit to apply for the same: all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said testator, are hereby required forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 17th day of June 1889.

CHAMPION & THORT,
Attorneys for the Executor.

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NOTICE TO SOAP DEALERS.

THE public are cautioned against BUYING or SELLING GLYCERINE SOAP done up in boxes bearing a fraudulent imitation of the registered Trade mark of Messrs. A. and F. PEARS' Soap Manufacturers, London. Messrs A. and F. Pears have instructed their solicitors in Bombay to take proceedings against any persons selling soap in boxes bearing any label being a colourable imitation of Messrs. A. and F. Pears' trade mark.

CHARLES W. WHITE,
Agent & Representative in India of Messrs. A. & F. Pears.

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NOTICE is hereby given to the public that lately the firm of MEMON HAJI MITHA CASSOM STOPPED PAYMENT. The name of his firm resembles the name of my firm, which is carried on in the name of CASSOM JI MITHA. In consequence whereof several merchants ignorant of the difference understand that my firm has stopped payment. Therefore notice is given to the public that I have no connection either with the firm of Haji Mitha Cassom or with Haji Mitha Cassom personally. He is a Cutchi Memon, while I am Halai Memon. My business is carried on as hitherto fore. Dated 25th June 1889.

મેમણ કાસમ હાજી મીઠા.
i.e. CASSOM HAJI MITHA.

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UMARIA COLLIERY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply during the current calendar year 1889 of Stores, viz.:—HARDWARE and MISCELLANEOUS—to be delivered, freight paid, at the Railway Station at Umaria.

A schedule of the Stores to be supplied can be had on application to undersigned.

The Tenders will be received up to the 10th of July 1889.

J. A. MANGHAN, Manager,
Central Provinces State Collieries.

Umaria, the 13th June 1889.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-eight Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock."
8 qualities, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
4 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarta, Cadiz.
6 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims.
4 qualities, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
3 qualities, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein.
2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per doz. qts.
2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 37 to Rs. 48 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith.
2 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 26 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
3 qualities, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

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TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'S ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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1889. POONA. 1889.

AS usual, during the Summer, we have largely increased the Attractions of our POONA BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, which will be found adequately provided with a well-selected epitomé of our extensive and valuable Head-quarters Stock, comprising every recently introduced Novelty in JEWELLERY, WATCHES, FANCY GOODS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, PIANOS, HARMONIUMS, BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, SPECTACLES, BINOCULARS, &c. The Staff has also been increased with a view of every assistance being given to the Manager of the Poona Branch in suggesting Fresh Wants to Customers during the Fashionable Season, and the operative Watch and Clock Repairing Establishments have also been reinforced. We hope to meet again many esteemed Patrons of former seasons, and respectfully invite all the Ladies to come and amuse themselves with an Inspection of our Pretty Things, whether they have made up their minds to be economical or not.

Our Respectful Acknowledgments are tendered for much Patronage in the past, and we will always do our utmost to deserve its continuance.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

Opposite University Clock Tower, BOMBAY.

Opposite Napier Hotel, 11, Staff Lines, POONA.

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LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders where

# BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Akaba (s), from Cardiff ; and Singapore (s), Genoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Drachenfels (s), for Calcutta ; and Nerbudda (s), Galle.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s.s. Avoca will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. on Saturday, the 29th instant.

RATE-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION AT DADUR.—A meeting of the Rate-payers of Municipal Ward G, Mahim, will be held on Sunday next, the 30th instant, at 11 a.m., at Dr. A. De Silva's School, Dadur, for the purpose of establishing a Rate-payers' Association.

COLLAPSE OF ANOTHER HOUSE.—A portion of a house, situated at Candawady, No. 140, the property of Kekaram Buldeo, fell in about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. No people were injured, however, for the house having been considered unsafe for some time past the tenants had left the premises.

A DISHONEST COOK.—James Gabriel, a Portuguese cook, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with stealing a blanket, valued at Rs. 4, the property of his master. On the theft being reported to the police the accused was arrested and the blanket was subsequently recovered from a Marwarree, with whom it was pledged by the accused. Gabriel was convicted and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

LEAPING FROM A MOVING TRAIN.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court a Mahomedan named Mahomed Oosman was charged before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram with jumping from a railway carriage whilst the train was in motion, in contravention of the railway bye-laws. It appears the accused was a passenger by the Up Poona Passenger Train on the 31st May last, and that as the train entered the Victoria Terminus, and before it had come to a stand, accused jumped out of his carriage. On pleading guilty to the charge he was fined Re. 1.

THE SEPOY TOO MUCH FOR THE BORAH.—A Borah named Abdool Alikhan, residing at Phool Gully, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with attempting to steal an umbrella of a railway policeman at the Victoria Terminus on Wednesday forenoon. The accused, it appears, took the umbrella off a nail at the railway station, and was leaving the premises when he was arrested. The accused in his defence stated that the umbrella was given to him by another person, but was unable to substantiate his statement. He was thereupon convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

BANSDA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing from Bansda on Wednesday, says :—The regular monsoon has set in. The total fall up to date is 10 inches. The climate is healthy, and there is no epidemic. Owing to the scanty crops of last season the poor have been in starvation. To relieve them the Raja Saheb has opened public works, whereby the indigent offer blessings. Sick children and aged people are fed charitably from the Durbar. Not only do the subjects of the Bansda State avail themselves of the boon, but people of the neighbouring foreign villages of Dung, &c., also take advantage of it. Those who are in need of medical assistance are taken care of by the Assistant Surgeon, and treated in the State Hospital. The Raja Saheb has also given tagavi of seed to the poor, whose crops suffered last season owing to want of rain.

SETTLING A FAMILY DISPUTE WITH STICKS.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Denah Bechar and five others of the Kharwa caste, were charged by Inspector Greyhurst before Mr. P. Ryan with committing an attack upon Kanna Jeewun on the night of the 21st instant at Thakordwar. It would appear that a family dispute existed between the complainant and the third accused named Runchore Rutna, in consequence of which the six accused assembled near the house of the complainant at Thakordwar on the night in question, and, after some consultation, complainant was dragged outside and severely belaboured with sticks. On the police appearing on the scene the six men were arrested, and the complainant was removed to hospital, where his wounds were attended to. All of the accused were convicted and sentenced each to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to undergo a further term of one month's similar imprisonment each.

## A PARSEE ELOPEMENT.

A CASE which has created some scandal in Parsee society is now pending in the court of the Thana District Magistrate. The facts are briefly these :—One Shapoorjee Adurjee Kulfati or Mistry is alleged to have enticed away Cooverbai, the daughter of Eduljee Jamsetjee Makhania, and now to be living with her at Mahim. He is alleged to be a married man, his wife being alive, and residing in Bombay. The girl was sought after by her near relatives and induced to go with them to Kurjut, but on the 22nd May last, when the party started from the Victoria Station for Kurjut, Shapoorjee Adurjee and one Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ramakdavala despatched an urgent telegram to the Railway Police at Thana, asking them to intercept the progress of the girl and relatives on the ground that Dadabhoy was her husband and that she was absconding. The Thana Railway Police, without any enquiry into the truth of the allegations, arrested the girl and her friends, and detained them until the alleged husband and Shapoorji arrived by the following train. On their arrival, a scene ensued, the result being that the girl was taken away by Shapoorjee, with whom she preferred to live. The police had therefore no alternative but to let them all go, as there was no regular proceeding instituted. Burjorjee Eduljee, the brother of the girl, has now sought the aid of law, and filed a complaint in the Court of the Thana Magistrate, who issued warrants for the apprehension of the so-called husband of the girl. On appearing before the Magistrate, they were let out on bail, and their trial is fixed to come on the 13th July next before Mr. Jehangir Cursetjee Maneckjee, District Deputy Magistrate of Thana. A preliminary enquiry was held on Wednesday at Thana before Mr. Kennedy, who referred the case to the Deputy Magistrate as above stated. The prosecution was represented by Mr. B. N. Bhajekur, and the accused by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Atmaram, Pleader.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

8 p.m.—First Evensong of the Dedication (choral). Sermon by the Rev. E. S. Hall, M.A.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

7 a.m.—St. Peter's Day. Holy Communion (choral).

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th June, 1889.

*Mean of observations at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·615 |
| Temperature of the Air | 78·8 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76·7 |
| Dew Point | 76·0 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·913 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | 10·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day) | 82·5 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) | 76·2 |
| General Directions of Wind.* | WSW, W, WSW, W, SE, SSE. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 371 |
| Fall of Rain | 3·37 |
| Total fall during month | 17·30 |
| ,, year | 17·97 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th June.. | 1·13 |

* From midnight to midnight.

THERE is a famous club in St. James's Street—perhaps the oldest in London—which contains, among the "top-shelf books" of its library very valuable materials for a study of London life for the last 150 years. It is a volume containing a record of bets entered upon between members of the club—some of the records would not bear translation into print—throwing a lurid light upon the moral tone of the gentlemen of England in the latter half of the last century. There is, however, one entry which, according to the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*, set forth in simple terms in large schoolboy handwriting, tells a story with all the terrible simplicity and graphic force of Swift. A member of the club, entering the smoking-room, in which two other members are sitting, falls down in the door-way. Instantly one of the onlookers bets £10 that it is only a fit, and that —— (the name is given in full) will not die. The other takes the bet, when a fourth member entering proposed to send for a doctor, an entry is solemnly made in the book of the protest entered by the member who had taken the bet against the man's recovery. The appearance on the scene of a doctor would evidently compromise his chances of winning the wager.

## THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. Justice SCOTT and a COMMON JURY.)

A JUROR FINED.

CORDIVIA ELLIAS was fined Rs. 50 for not being present to answer to his name yesterday.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

A Hindoo named Rama Luximon claimed to be tried on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Shaik Ballabay on the 12th May last. He was committed to the Sessions by Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused was represented by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Robertson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducting the prosecution.

Mr. Roberison in opening the case said it was one of an extremely simple nature as would appear from the evidence of a man named Bhaja Essoo, Municipal sweeper, living in a Municipal chawl at Colaba, which was close to the Lascar Lines. It would be found that about 9 o'clock on the evening of Sunday, the 13th May, this man was aroused by a knocking at his door. The first person who entered his room was the wife of the prisoner, who had been in the employ of a European, but as soon as she had been admitted the accused came up to the door and commenced knocking, and, on the door being again opened, the prisoner was seen standing there with a stick in his hand. A struggle then took place between the accused, who wished to reach his wife, and who had run away from him and her mother and aunt, who were inside Bhaja's house. The stick was ultimately taken away from the prisoner, who is stated to have been under the influence of liquor at the time. The accused then went over to a fence, which separates the sweepers' from the Lascars' Lines, where he tried to pull down a part of the fence in order to re-arm himself with a stick. The deceased, who was a *naik* in the Ordnance Department, was on the evening in question going his rounds, and hearing the noise of the disturbance at Bhaja's house, he came up and remonstrated with the accused. Seeing Rama attempting to pull a board from the fence the naik spoke to him. There were several persons about at the time who would give evidence to the effect that the accused did not reply to the remarks of the deceased, but simply stooped down and picked up two stones, which he threw at the deceased, striking him in the abdomen. After being struck, the deceased sat down apparently in great pain, and was shortly afterwards taken to hospital, where he died the following morning. In the excitement the accused slipped away and was not arrested until two hours afterwards. After the deceased had been struck, he made a statement, which would appear in evidence, in which he mentioned the name of the person who struck him.

Bhaja Essoo, examined by Mr. Robertson, spoke to the facts as stated by counsel. He also said that when the naik heard the accused quarrelling he told the persons to take the man away, as he was creating a disturbance and preventing those inside the Lascar Lines from sleeping.

Cross-examined, the witness denied quarrelling with the accused. He saw the prisoner pick up the two stones and throw them at the deceased, and that when he saw Rama pick up the stones, he (the witness) knew what he intended to do with them, but was unable to prevent him doing so. The accused made no attempt to run away after striking the deceased, but was removed by his mother and his aunt. The accused at the time was a "little sober."

Surgeon-Major Wilkins and Dr. Sydney Smith were next examined, who stated that the death of the deceased was caused by peritonitis, which was quite likely to have been brought on through a blow with the stones before the court.

Govind Luximon and two other lascars, who were present on the scene of the assault on the night in question, were next called and deposed that they saw the accused throw the stones at the deceased, which struck him in the abdomen, and they were all unanimous in denying that the deceased called the prisoner a *sala*.

Police evidence with respect to the arrest of the accused was given, which went to show that the accused was arrested at 9-30 p. m. while he was running away.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Robertson said that all the evidence tended to prove his case. The only other person who could by any possibility have thrown the stones besides the prisoner was the first witness, but he thought the gentlemen of the jury would discriminate between the two, and would say it was the prisoner and not Bajia. Bajia's evidence, taken with the evidence of the three other lascars, who were not at all shaken in cross-examination, would make the case quite clear. From the nature of the evidence tendered by these witnesses it was evident that they were honest men, who spoke to what they saw and were not coached up to say a certain thing. These lascars lived only nine yards away from the prisoner, and the witnesses all knew the prisoner, and the question of identity, in his opinion, was the only one that need be settled, as once that was done there would be no difficulty in believing the subsequent events. The stones were very heavy, and any one ought to have known that he was likely to cause death if he threw it at any one. He would call the attention of the jury to the intention of the prisoner, and he had no doubt that they would agree that he knew it was likely to cause grievous hurt, if not death. The irritation of being called a bad name was allowed for in the charge as he was charged with homicide not amounting to murder, and not with homicide amounting to murder. As to the prisoner being drunk, the learned counsel remarked that he could not have been very drunk when he could run away, and could throw two stones as straight as he had done.

The counsel for the defence said that there were three things before his client could be convicted of any offence. The first thing was whether the throwing of the stones killed the naik ; the second was whether the prisoner threw them ; and thirdly whether he threw them with the knowledge or intention that it would cause hurt or death. He would remind the jury that two such stones as the ones before the court could be got out of each room in the chawl where Bhaja Essoo resided. He would say with confidence that the jury would disbelieve the three lascars when they said that they recognised the two stones thrown by the prisoner on a moonlight night. It should have been proved by the prosecution that those were the very stones which the prisoner threw. The only witness who said anything about the stones was the police sepoy, who said they had been given to him at the Lascar Lines, but did not say by whom. He said that the reason the prisoner got annoyed with his wife was because he found his wife in Bhajia Essoo's room when he came home late at night. That fact was not mentioned, but he would mention it as it would show that Bhajia Essoo would have an interest in getting the prisoner sent to jail for three or four years as he would then be out of the way of interfering with his wife or himself. Even if the prisoner did throw the stones the facts of the case would go to prove that he had no intention of causing even hurt when he threw it. Under the circumstances, if the jury thought they must find the prisoner guilty of something, then he would ask them to find him guilty of simple hurt. The deceased being an old man, it was evident that he would suffer more from an injury than a younger man. There was another course open to them, and that was to find the prisoner guilty of grievous hurt under sudden provocation.

His Lordship in summing up the case to the jury said that the prisoner had not brought his wife or aunt as witnesses, and so he left the case to be decided by the evidence for the prosecution, and it was for them to say whether the witnesses for the prosecution had perjured themselves. The counsel for the defence had said that the prisoner had no intention to cause hurt ; but he would ask them to say whether any one did not know that if he threw such stones as the one before the court he would be likely to cause hurt. If they found that the prisoner did throw the stones they could not say that he had no intention of causing hurt, and that they would in that case be bound to bring in a verdict of guilty under the graver charge. There had been a plea of grave and sudden provocation. He would ask them to consider whether the fact of one man calling another *sala*, a term in common use among the lower classes of this city, was sufficient provocation to justify a man striking another with such stones as the ones before the court. After reading over the evidence, his lordship said the jury would have to consider whether there was any intention of causing hurt on the part of the prisoner when he threw the stones.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of grievous hurt, and his lordship in sentencing the prisoner said he quite agreed with the jury in thinking he was guilty of the offence of causing grievous hurt. He thought they had taken a lenient view of his case and he would sentence him to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

PERJURY AND FORGERY.

Mr. Inverarity applied to Mr. Justice Scott to traverse the case in which Syed Esoof Syed Mahomed is charged with perjury and forgery to the next Sessions as the depositions had only just been handed to the counsel engaged in the case. The learned counsel said the other side were not opposed to his motion.

His lordship granted the application on condition that the accused entered into the same recognisances.

The Sessions then adjourned until Saturday morning.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 26.

Mitchell, Capt, 14th Bo Inf, on privilego leave from Poona.

JUNE 27.

Lane, Lieut, Bl, 3rd Inf, H C, on language leave.
Turner, Capt, Ms, RA, from priv leave, from England.
Swete, Lieut-Col, 10th Bl Inf, from fur, from England.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE ,27.

Swete, Lieut-Col, 10th Bl Inf to rejoin, to Mingyan,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant,
Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 27th June, 1889.

1. There will be a match between a team of Volunteers and eight Sergeants, 2nd Gloster Regiment on Saturday, the 6th July, at 3 o'clock p.m., on the Colaba Range.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

The carbines are now ready for re-issue. Members will please apply at once.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

For the week endin ; 29th June 1889.

1. On Saturday, the 29th instant, the Battery will parade at the Arsenal compound at 4-30 p.m. for the purpose of bringing the 25 Pr. R. M. L. gun into Head-Quarters. Dress :—Uniform, without side arms or accoutrements, and forage caps.

2. A meeting of the Committee will be held on Saturday night at Head-quarters after the parade. Members not attending the parade should be present by 5-15 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.,
and Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, June* 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—Second Lieut H Herbert Southey, 1st Battn Manchester Regt, Offig Wing Officer, 7th Bo Infy,—28th Nov 1887.

Second Lieut H H Southey will rank as Lieut in the Bo S C with effect from the 28th Nov 1887, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate : Capt A W C Bell, S C, Second-in-Command, 26th Bo Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs : Lieut H Welman, S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 13th Bo Infy, and Capt W J Orr, Assist Commissary-General, for one year.

The following Native promotions are made :—13th Bombay Infantry—Subhedar Taj Shah to be Subhedar Major vice Mhedu Khan, pensioned ; Jamadar Dhaku Dewalkar to be Subhedar vice Taj Shah, promoted ; and Havaldar Shaikh Chinu to be jamadar (provisionally) vice Dhaku Dewalkar, promoted.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—Lieut D G Peart, 2nd Battn Gloucestershire Regt, Offig Wing Officer, 2nd Bo Infantry.

1st Battn B B & C I R Vol Rifle Corps—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his Commission :—Capt H Littledale.

Under the provisions of Clause 16 India Army Circular of 1887, the following transfer is ordered :—Lieut S G Browne from the Cossipore Artillery Vol Corps to the G I P Ry Vol Rifle Corps.

The following promotions in the Public Works Dept are made, with effect from the 25th May 1889, in succession to Deputy Commissary and Hony Capt F C Ward, retired :—Assist Commissary and Hony Lieut C Duke to be Depy Commissary ; Depy Assist Commissary and Hony Lieut R Richardson to be Assist Commissary ; Sub-Condr and Acting Condr J Mason to be Condr ; and Serjt and Acg Sub-Condr W Perry to be Sub-Conductor.

G I P R Vol Rifle Corps.—The following appointment is made :—To be Second Lieut.—A P. Gentleman.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Surgn A Milne, MB, CM.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave without pay till his arrival in India :—Surgn A Milne, MB, CM.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872, License to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians is hereby granted to the Rev Gyanoba Khandajee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

License to solemnize marriages under the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 is hereby granted to the Rev T Digel of the Basel Evangelical Mission.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt J W Wray was subs pro tem. Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, fro a the 10th to the 20th March 1888, both days inclusive.

Capt J W Wray and Lieut J G Westropp respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Adjt, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assist to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, on the 5th inst.

Capt J S Ashby, Assist Political Resident, Berbera, availed himself, on the 18th ultimo, of the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr David Morrison assumed charge of the office of Assist Political Resident, Berbera, on the 18th ultimo.

Major F W Snell was subs pro tem. Political Supt, Savantvadi, from the 20th Dec 1888 to the 14th March 1889, both days inclusive.

Mr Mahomed Saleh Jaffer, Native Assist and Interpreter to the Political Resident, Aden, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 13th ultimo.

Mr Abdul Kadir Saleh Jaffer, Supt, Govt Guest House, Aden, is appointed to act, with effect from the 13th ultimo, as Native Assist and Interpreter to the Political Resident, Aden, during the absence of Mr Mahomed Saleh Jaffer or until further orders.

Lieut D B Thomson assumed charge of the office of Actg Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, on the 23rd ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr L G Fernandez, first class Subordinate Judge of Poona, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe, second class Subordinate Judge of Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar District, is appointed to act as first class Subordinate Judge of Poona during the absence of Mr Fernandez, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Vaman Narayan Rahurkar, second class Subordinate Judge of Rahuri, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Rahuri and Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar District during the absence of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe, or until further orders.

Azam Padmakar Ramchandra, Second Karkun in the Mamlatdar's Kacheri at Gokak in the Belgaum Dist, is appointed a Special Magistrate.

Mr E Grey, Magistrate of the first class in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be the Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Parasgad, Sampgaon and Khanapur.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Delegates to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi Matrimonial Court at Karachi :—Mr Edalji Dinshaw ; Khan Saheb Byramji Jehangirji Rajkotwala ; Messrs Kursetji Sapurji Supariwala, Nadirshah Edalji Dinshaw, Jehangir Hormusji Kothari, Pallonji Arderji Mistri, and Khan Saheb Framroze Edalji Panthaki.

Mr J D S FitzMaurice received charge of the office of joint Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad on the 10th inst.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, to invest Mr R A L Moore, Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the district of Shikarpur, with power to call for records of inferior criminal courts situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Major C W H Sealey and Capt M T Lyde respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Aden, on the 12th April 1889, and Capt Lyde and Lieut-Col E V Stace respectively delivered over and received charge of that office on the 6th idem.

Capt M T Lyde, acting Fourth Assist Resident, acted as Cantonment Magistrate, Aden, in addition to his own duties, from the 12th to 16th April 1889, both days inclusive.

Leut-Col E V Stace and Mr L P Walsh respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Aden, on 22nd April 1889.

Rao Saheb Hashmatrai Anuprai Mirchandani, acting Mukhtyarkar of taluka Sukkur in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Mr H J Miles and Mr Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supt of H M's Common Jail, Civil Side, Bombay, on the 15th instant.

A'zam Jamnadas Balmukandas, acting Mamlatdar of Jalalpur in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorize the undermentioned Head Karkuns of the talukas specified against their names in the Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Satara, and Sholapur Districts, to exercise each the powers of a Mamlatdar under the Mamlatdars Court Act III, 1876 :—Azam Jacob Bapuji, Jamkhed; Azam Ramchandra Gopal, Parner ; Azam Govind Bahirao, Sangamner ; and Azam Bhagesh Bhimaji, Shevagon, Ahmednagar Dist ; Azam Vinayak Ramchandra Rayakar, Koregaon ; and Azam Bapu Janarden Shrotvi, acting Valva, Satara Dist; and A'zam Tatvaji Govind Mangrulkar, Pandarpur ; and A'zam Vishnu Ramchandra Kelkar, Sholapur, Sholapur Dist.

The following appointments have been made of Clerks of Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Khandesh Dist, with effect from the 10th April 1889, until further orders :—Mr. Vishnu Keshav to be Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nandurbar vice Mr. Waman Ramchandra, deceased ; and Mr Sadashiv Balkrishna to be Clerk of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhulia vice Mr. Vishnu Keshav, transferred.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt C G Hussey to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. Mohsin B Tyabji, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Surat, is invested with the additional powers.

Rao Saheb Trikamlal Dinanath, Mamlatdar of taluka Chikhli in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that Bgde-Surgn W Gray and Surgn T D C Barry respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Acting Professor of Chemistry in the Grant Medical College on the 30th idem.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Rao Saheb Balvant Ramchandra Sahasrabudhe, BA, to be Depty Educational Inspr, Khandesh; and Rao Saheb Venayek Krishna Gore to be Depty Educational Inspr, Ahmednagar.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept :—

Panch Mahals District.—Mr Dalsukhdas Bechardas, Offig Sub-Registrar of Jhalod, from 25th to 31st March 1889.

Ratnagiri District.—Mr Bhikaji Waman, Offig Sub-Registrar of Khed, from 18th Feb to 3rd March and from 18th to 23rd March 1889 ; and Mr Sadashiv Vithal, Offig Sub-Registrar of Malvan, from 1st Jan to 3rd April 1889.

Sholapur District.—Mr Abaji Keshav, Offig Sub-Registrar of Pandharpur, from 13th to 19th May 1889.

Poona District.—Mr Narayan Gopal, Offig Sub-Registrar of Baramati, from 19th to 25th March 1889 ; and Mr. Martand Shripat, Offig Sub-Registrar of Purandhar, from 8th March to 7th May 1889.

Satara District.—Mr Balvant Sakharam, Offig Sub-Registrar of Karad, from 25th to 29th April 1889, and Mr Shankar Ganesh, Offig Sub-Registrar of Tasgaon, on 8th and 9th May 1889.

Khandesh District—Mr Naro Kashinath, Offig Sub-Registrar of Jamner, from 19th to 25th March 1889 ; Mr Vishnu Narayan, Offig Sub-Registrar of Pimpalner from 7th to 12th April 1889 ; and Mr Vinayak Ballal, Offig Sub-Registrar of Chalisgaon, from 15th to 21st April 1889.

Dharwar District—Mr Raghvendra Bhojo, Offig Sub-Registrar of Ron, from 6th April to 8th May 1889.

Ahmednagar District—Mr Pralhad Digamber, Offig Sub-Registrar of Ahmednagar, from 18th to 24th May 1889.

Mr J H C Dunsterville, Assist Supt., Konkan Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from 16th July 1889.

The appointment of Rao Saheb Anna Gopal to act as Depy Collr, Thana Dist, notified in Govt Notification No. 4228, dated 11th June 1889, is cancelled.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Rao Bahadur Rudragauda Chinvirgauda to act as Depy Collr, sixth grade, during the absence of Khan Bahadur Kaji Kamrudin on leave or till further orders, and to duty as Dist Depy Collr, Dharwar ; and Khan Bahadur Kazi Kamrudin Baudekar on his return to duty to do duty as Huzur Depy Collector, Surat.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

A'zam Amritrao Wamnaji, Chitnis to the Collector of Thana, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Vada, in the Thana Dist, during the absence of Rao Saheb Anna Gopal on privilege leave for one month or until further orders.

A'zam Kasanji [illegible]ji, Head Karkun of Balsar in the Surat Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 21st April to 27th May 1889, both days inclusive, pending the arrival of the permanent incumbent transferred to that taluka.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars in the Thana Dist are made as a temporary measure, on public grounds :—Rao Saheb Anna Gopal from Vada to Mahim ; Rao Saheb Padmakar Narayen from Mahim to Vada.

Central Division.

Mr J B W Biddle delivered over and Khan Saheb Rastamji Hormusji Kotwal received charge of the office of the Assist Supt of Police, Khandesh, Eastern Divn, on the 10th ultimo.

Southern Division.

First Class Chief Constable Shivayogappa bin Bashettappa is appointed to act as Police Inspr in the Belgaum Dist during the absence of Rao Saheb Alsingrao Narsing on privilege leave for two months from 15th June 1889 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

Mr E Carrell, Supervisor, Uran Distilleries, has been allowed sick leave for six months, with effect from the 16th ultimo.

The unexpired portion of the sick leave granted to Mr R J Sharman, Third Gauger, Bombay Custom House, by this Office Notification No 1513, dated 25th March 1889, is cancelled, and he is appointed to act as Supervisor, Uran Distilleries, during the absence of Mr Carrell.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Mr C H Hill, Magistrate, First Class, in the Ahmedabad Dist, is invested with additional powers.

Mr J K N Kabraji, Magistrate, First Class, in the Ahmedabad Dist, is invested with additional powers.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Buchanan s—5 cases confectionery, M Caderbhoy
Karamania s—16 packages glassware, Treacher and Co ; 1 qr cask whisky, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 30 cases whisky Volkart Bros.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Etolia s—500 boxes bar soap, H Roopaji.
Asia s—50 cases brandy, M Pallonjee.
Karamania s—35 cases whisky, H M Jackeria.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s—5 cases papers, H Abdoolally.
Huzara s—25 cases oatmeal, R Joona ; 25 casks safety fuse, M Noorbhoy.
Alhena s—2 hogsheads brandy, Pestonjee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—10 cases beer, Punnett and Co.
Gutenfels s—4 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasji.

FROM ANTWERP.

Huzara s—91 cases window glass, Noorbhoy ; 9 cases playing cards, Kerr Sarruck and Co ; 100 cases candles, F E Durham, 75 cases brandy, D Cowasji.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubbatino s—15 cases wine and spirit, Wright and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—15 cases note paper, A Blascheck and Co ; 15 cases lamps, R Ditmar, 136 cases papers, S A S Dawood.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—4,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Robertson Bros and Co ; 400 bales wool, G Toolseedas ; 475 cwt myrabollams, J Veeram.

FOR LONDON.

Indramayo s—15 bales tanned skins, E W Sassoon and Co ; 165 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 4 cases nutmegs, H K Hajibhoy, 49 cwts sandalwood, Volkart Bros ; 95 cwts gum Arabic, Goolam H Adamjee ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 5,021 cwts rapeseed and 3,120 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Tod Durant and Co ; 11 bales untanned hides, H M A Caddr ; 21 bales untanned skin, E Gomaji and Co.
Peshawar s—20 bales tanned skins, H H Sidick.

FOR HAVRE.

Indramayo s—46 cwts gum Arabic, F Hurst.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etolia s—300 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck & Co ; 12 cwts gum Arabic, F Hurst & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—200 bales cotton, William Bell & Co ; 330 bales cotton, G Lockhart & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartburg s—857 lbs ivory, Otto Martin.

## THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, JUNE 27.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. TO-DAY.

Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

| STATIONS. | Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m. | Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours. | Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day. | Humidity. | Cloud. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 16th May to date. | Rainfall. Variation 16th May to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 29·642 | + ·011 | + ·077 | S E | 5 | 82·2 | 94·5 | 79·1 | —4·1 | 79 | 10 | ... | 1·53 | —1·76 |
| Agra | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Allahabad | 29·540 | + ·019 | — ·041 | E N E | 16 | 79·7 | 90·5 | 78·6 | —2·8 | 98 | 10 | 0·44 | 5·19 | +1·42 |
| Jhansi | 29·542 | + ·002 | — ·042 | E N E | 5 | 82·5 | 97·5 | 79·9 | —1·3 | 84 | 9 | 0·45 | 1·62 | —1·96 |
| Jacobabad | 29·556 | + ·070 | + ·063 | S S E | 5 | 93·2 | 107·0 | 87·7 | +2·6 | 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Karachi | 29·601 | + ·073 | + ·020 | W N W | 15 | 85·0 | 95·7 | 82·7 | +0·3 | 79 | 10 | ... | 0·08 | —0·01 |
| Ajmere | 29·595 | + ·003 | — ·010 | Calm | 5 | 86·3 | 99·8 | 79·5 | +1·0 | 65 | 6 | 0·02 | 3·81 | +1·33 |
| Deesa | 29·606 | + ·003 | — ·018 | W N W | ... | 89·7 | 103·3 | 80·8 | +1·1 | 56 | 2 | ... | 1·92 | +0·76 |
| Rajkot | 29·625 | + ·031 | — ·024 | W | 9 | 82·4 | 91·0 | 76·3 | —0·1 | 82 | 6 | 0·99 | 1·59 | —2·33 |
| Neemuch | 29·630 | ... | — ·010 | N W | 6 | 82·2 | 96·2 | 76·7 | +1·8 | 75 | 5 | 0·13 | 3·50 | —0·01 |
| Indore | 29·618 | — ·018 | — ·041 | N W | 5 | 89·3 | 96·1 | 76·1 | +2·7 | 79 | 10 | ... | 4·50 | —2·24 |
| Saugor | 29·519 | — ·036 | — ·111 | N W | 8 | 77·3 | 95·4 | 75·6 | +1·2 | 90 | 10 | 0·41 | 6·03 | +0·09 |
| Jubbulpore | 29·510 | — ·055 | — ·127 | W S W | 4 | 78·3 | 86·4 | 75·1 | —0·2 | 92 | 10 | 0·69 | 8·20 | —0·65 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·556 | — ·063 | — ·104 | W | 5 | 83·5 | 93·5 | 80·5 | +4·4 | 77 | 10 | 0·05 | 8·43 | +0·81 |
| Khandva | 29·612 | — ·036 | —

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Road, Mody Bay, at the back of the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery, and glassware, a "Triumph" family hand-sewing machine, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of E. DEVOIRSHIRE, Esq.
The property is on view.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla timber works, a quantity of millsawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work in lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Tower," Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, plat dware, crockery and glassware, a first rate sweet toned ebonized square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, in very good order, a strong built office shigram child's carriage with goat and harness, rich table ornaments, China and Japanes flower vases, fancy pictures, canaries with cages Brussels carpets, Hink's K. O. hanging and table lamps, &c., the property of J. W. H. SANDELL, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
The property of another gentleman.
1 mail phaeton in good order with a handsome chesnut Arab horse, fast and sound, going in both single and double harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 1st July, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
5 cases white nansooks.
2 " " shirtings.
1 case boots and shoes.
On account and at the risk of Wullijee Essajee of Poona, who has failed to take delivery—
6 cases Peek Frean and Co.'s biscuits, ex. s. "Yesso."
On account and at the risk of Hajee Moosa Hajee Suleman—
H M S H.—1-5—1 case cream-coloured half hose.
7330 -1-5—5 cases men's yellow half hose.
H S B—1-4—1 cases white hemmed handkerchiefs.
2224—1 —1 case underskirts.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdoo Rahim Jeemabhoy.
B W and C—10030—1 case canvas hose.
On account and at the risk of Merwanjee Nowrojee Mistry.
B R and B—7023—1 case mouldings ex "Huzara."
B R and B—7293—6 cases Plate glass ex "Balimbo."
B R and B—7015—1-2 Cases Plate glass ex "Henzada."
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 light strong dog cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.
On TUESDAY, the 2nd July, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
An invoice of superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trowsers and suits, consisting of fancy check coating, Japanese coating, spotted coating, black and white check coating, check suiting, cockscrew coating, black twill, fancy venetian check and stripe coating, all-wool check coating, all-wool Venetian eye coating, check Venetian colored coating, white serge, black coating, blue coating, Scotch cashmere, &c.
The pieces which are from 12 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are on view.

SALE OF STORES AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS AT TANK BUNDER.
Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Mill at Tank Bunder on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, at 4 p.m.
A quantity of stores consisting of Manilla rope, mortice furniture, finger plates, gold and silver gilt screws, corks of sizes, iron pans with handles, assorted color powder, linseed oil, turpentine, Manga ore pattern tiles, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR PEARLS.
On THURSDAY next, the 4th July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. Leeladhar Javerchund, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Jatha Rutonsey and Jaithalal Tribowandas—
1 bundle superior Bussorah pearls, weighing about 879 chows.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF TIMBER AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS AT TANK BUNDER.
Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Mill at Tank Bunder, on FRIDAY, the 5th July, at 4 p.m.
A quantity of timber, consisting of ebony, mahogany, walnut, Jahore teak, red pine, fine wood, hurlee logs, agarcund logs, tulgum logs, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, June 28, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 1, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of law books and also office furniture belonging to the late Mr. Moreshwar Luxmonjee will be resumed TO-MORROW at 12 o'clock, instead of 2 p.m., from Lot No. 1001.

The sale of vacant piece of land at Worli, admeasuring 11,783 square yards, is POSTPONED till SATURDAY, the 29th inst.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions to sell by Auction at Medows Street, near D. Macropolo and Co., on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., a valuable collection of useful and ornamental articles, comprising oil paintings and other pictures, old coins, old China glassware, table and bed linen and a quantity of nicknacks, and curiosities, too numerous to mention, the property of a lady recently deceased.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PRICE AND CO.'S CELEBRATED PERFUMERY.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of 29 cases celebrated Price and Co.'s perfumery consisting of old brown Windsor soap, eau de-cologne, lavender, sarsaparilla, hair restorer, chemical food, essence of jamaica, ginger and pepper mint, fruit syrup, violet powder, plate powder, lime juice glycerine, golden oil, maccassor oil, essence of white and moss rose, rose geranium, frangipani, &c.
AT 1-30 p.m.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong 4 seated barouche in very good order.
1 second strong built palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand strong victoria with removeable coach box in very good order.
1 handsome strong bay arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay Arab horse 14-2, 9 years old, goes in harness.
1 handsome strong gray Arab horse quiet in saddle and double harness.
1 handsome strong office brougham.
1 strong pony cart.
1 bay waler, galloway excellent in harness and saddle.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora, near the Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved, French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of K. R. CAMA, Esq.
The above is on view,

On MONDAY, the 1st July next, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 22, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved, french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of Colonel E. CUNNINGHAM, District Staff Officer.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF JEEWAN PEARLS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at the new Mody Khana, No 95 and 97, by order of Mr. Ali Mahomed Fray and on account and risk of Mr. Narotumdass Gordhandass.
A parcel of Jewan pearls weighing about 260 charus.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c. at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, Waree Bunder.
On TUESDAY, the 2nd July next, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.
A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.
BENNETT & CO

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.
THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the kin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.
IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF HOARDING OLD TEAKWOOD, &c.
Under instructions from Colonel W. Osborn, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1-30 p. m., in H. M's Dockyard, Fort, consisting of hoarding (for removal), a quantity of old rafters, beams, teak frames, &c.

SALE OF PORTABLE ENGINE, CRANE, STEAM HAMMER, SUGARCANE AND OIL MILLS, CUPOLA, MACHINES, &c.
On TUESDAY, the 9th July, 1889, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Foundry, near G. I. P. Railway Parel Station, and B. B. & C. I. Railway, Elphinstone Road Station by order of the Directors of Messrs. M. M. Mody and Co., Ld., consisting of portable engine 12 H. P., portable crane 4 tons, steam hammer, plate-bending machine, screw cutting machine, lathe, bend-saw machine, shaping machines, drilling machine, blowers, cupola, card bottom press, sugarcane mills, oil mills, galvanized plates and wire, scrap iron, corrugated iron sheets, zinc sheets, blacksmiths' kit, moulding sand, coal trucks, bolts and nuts, hammers, scantlings, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 28, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BENGALPOORA OR TANTANPOORA.
Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Rahimtoola Peerbhoy, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st July, at 4 p. m., at the premises, the following property, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Khoja Fazulbhoy Ruttonsey:—
All that and those two pieces or parcels of Fazendary land or ground, the first piece of land of the premises containing by admeasurement 265 square yards, and the second piece on northern side, adjoining a gulley, containing 22 2-9 square yards, in aggregate containing by admeasurement 287 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Dongri Tantanpoora or Bengalpoora, or otherwise called Bengalpoora, Oomercarry Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2954, and street Nos. 77 and 89, and bounded on the east partly by the house of the said Ladhabhoy Ebrahim and partly by the house of Balee Kesowjee, on the south by the house of Hasumbhoy Visram, on the west by the said Dongri Tantanpoora or Bengalpoora, Oomercarry Road, and on the north by the property of Goreji Mahasagur, and which said land, hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Fazulbhoy Ruttonsey.
The said sale will be subject to the prior mortgage claim of Khoja Ludhabhoy Ebrahim for Rs. 1,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 5,000 respectively, with interest, under three several indentures, dated 19th March 1883, and 25th August, 1887, respectively, and made between the said Fazulbhoy Ruttonsey of the one part, and the said Ludhabhoy Ebrahim of the other part.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, Solicitors, at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July 1889, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Hirajee Cowasjee Colah, Byramjee Dossabhoy Mamana, Cursetjee Nowrojee Davur, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Abba Hubib, the following valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 2,503 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 156, new Survey Nos. 7288 and 7289, situate on the north side of the Malabar Hill Road in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the land belonging to the trust estate of Cooverbai, widow of Sorabjee Cursetjee Thoothi, and leased to Bohra Abdool Hoosein Heptoola, on the west by the land belonging to Ismail Abba, and partly by other land belonging to the trust estate of Cooverbai, widow of Sorabjee Cursetjee Thoothi, on the north by the upper ridge of the Malabar Hill, and on the south by the Malabar Hill Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys to the mortgagees.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, June 28, 1889.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

THERE was a slight upward movement in Silver at home yesterday, Reuter's quotation, confirmed by private advices, making the metal 1-16d. per oz. higher, at 42 1-16d. Rupee Securities, however, were unchanged in each denomination. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 98⅝; and French Rentes in Paris were down ⅛ per cent., at 84½, affected probably by the political uneasiness which is just now influencing the European Bourses. Paris Exchange on London was a trifle lower, at francs 25·18.

At the weekly Council biddings in London yesterday some 6 lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, 6½ lakhs to Bombay, and 5⅜ lakhs to Madras at 1s. 4 3-32d; and 20¾ lakhs of Wire Transfers to Calcutta and 1¼ lakhs to Madras at 1s. 4⅛d., these rates showing a decline of 1-32d. in each medium of remittance, compared with those obtained at the last weekly sales. It will be noticed that no Transfers were allotted to Bombay. Forty lakhs will be offered again next Wednesday.

In General Produce, Linseed was firm at a further advance in arrival prices, say, of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta seed via the Canal, and to the same extent in Liverpool quality by the same route, but of 6d. per quarter in Liverpool quality via the Cape. Bombay seed was unchanged at 43s. per quarter to arrive. Rapeseed also was firm at Tuesday's quotation for Yellow Cawnpore; but Calcutta Brown had further advanced 9d. per quarter to arrive. Wheat was steady, but there has been no further movement in prices.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, Surats quiet, after a more active day's business, the total sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 bales of Surats. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals, though also unaltered in the most distant position, were 1-32d. higher in the nearest and 1-64d. up for intermediate deliveries. The Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The spot price in New York remained at 10 15-16 cents; but September Futures were two points higher, at 10·10 cents., while August Futures advanced 4 points, say, to 10·48 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were *nil*, as also were the Exports to Great Britain and the Continent.

Business in Cotton in our local market continues on a very small scale indeed, the day's transactions summing up again only a few hundred bales. These consisted chiefly of Veerumgaum at Rs. 203-5 and Bengals at Rs. 207-10; but the market closed steady with rates quoted as before.

WHEAT.—Although only a moderate business is still reported in this market the tone continues firm in presence of a steady feeling on the other side, and comparatively light arrivals here, and to-day an advance of ½ to 1 anna per cwt. has been established at our quotations, say:—

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| White Pessy, 91 per cent... | 4-10-0 | per cwt |
| Do. 85 " ... | 4-9-0 | " |
| No. 1 Club Delhi ..... | 4-6-6 to Rs. 4-7-0 | " |
| Red Delhi ..... | 3-14-6 | " |
| Hard Yellow..... | 4-8-0 to Rs. 4-9-0 | " |
| Red Ahmedabad ..... | 4-7-0 | " |
| Hard Red ..... | 3-15-0 | " |

SEEDS.—Large transactions have taken place to-day in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and in sympathy with the upward movement in Mincing Lane, prices here have advanced to the extent of an anna per cwt., at which the market closed strong, other descriptions not being much enquired for, and unchanged in value. We quote—

| | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed ..... | 7-1-0 to | 7-4-0 | per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat.. | 7-13-0 | | " |
| Do do Cawnpore.. | 7-8-0 | | " |
| Do Red do .. | 7-0-0 | | " |

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay esterday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 2,707 bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 12,348 cwt. |
| Linseed ..... | 4,342 " |
| Rapeseed ..... | 4,733 " |
| Poppy Seed ..... | 3,884 " |
| Castor Seed ..... | 1,867 " |

FREIGHTS continue quiet, and if anything with a rather weak feeling, but rates are not quotably changed. The Knight Errant (s), for Antwerp, has filled up at 10s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day, but with scarcely any business passing on any line. The only difference to note from our report for several days past is that 1s. 4⅛d. could be done for Bank Telegraphic for August transfer. We quote ready:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand ... | 1s. 4⅛d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic..... | 1s. 4 3-32d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight. | 1s. 4 3-16d. | " |
| Credits do. ..... | 1s. 4 9-32d. | " |
| Francs do. ..... | 1·71¼ | " |

The usual weekly official statement regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Value of Silver in the Mint on 19th June 1889.. | Rs. | 34,85,223 |
| Silver received during the week .. ..... | | 5,38,889 |
| | Rs. | 40,24,112 |
| New coin paid during the week ..... | | 11,51,488 |
| | Rs. | 28,72,624 |
| Bullion belonging to private individuals..... | | 9,31,553 |
| | Rs. | 38,04,177 |
| Last week..... | | 39,76,980 |

MONEY continues to become more plentiful, and loans between Banks have been made at 3½ per cent. The Bank of Bengal lowered its rates by one per cent. yesterday, and this afternoon our own Presidency Bank has reduced its rates to the same extent, so that the minimum now stands in both cases at 4 per cent. per annum.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, in presence of the reduction in the Bank of Bengal's rate, and in anticipation of a similar movement here, opened firm at some advance in rates, which has been maintained, the quotation for fours for cash and for the 1st July account being 100⅝, with buyers for money, and 100½ for the 30th proximo. 4½ per cents have been put down to 104½.

SHARES have been quiet to-day with not much enquiry for any description of scrips; but we note the following alterations in Mill and Press shares:—City of Bombay, Coorla, Luckmidas Khimji, and Queen Mill shares have all advanced Rs. 5 per share, at Rs. 1,07; Rs. 545, Rs. 1,015, and Rs. 910, respectively. Jewraj Balloo are Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 1,010. In Press shares, Prince of Wales are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 390; Bombay Cotton have advanced Rs. 5, say to Rs. 545; and English Press are Rs. 12½ higher, at Rs. 232½. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 990 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 20,000 | 500 | All | 13 pct. | 990 |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 42,000 | 500 | All | 10 do. | 1,000 |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 10,000 | 500 | All | 14 do. | 930 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank ..... | 10,000 | 100 | All | 6 do. | 122 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation ..... | 60,000 | 3,125 | .. | 17½ do. | £19 |
| National Bank of India..... | 37,320 | 250 | 125 | 5 do. | 150 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton ..... | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Rs. 75 | 1,200 |
| Albert Ginning Co.... | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 455 |
| Albert Pess Co., Kurrachee ..... | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 760 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) ..... | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 265 |
| Bellary ..... | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 350 |
| Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld..... | 0 | 20 | 200 | Rs. 16 | 130 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 100 | 2 | 125 | Rs. 20 | 115 |
| Colaba Press Co. .... | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 265 | 380 |
| East India Press Co... | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 130 | 1,100 |
| English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld..... | 400 | 250 | .. | | 232½ |
| Fort Press Co..... | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 0 | 1,525 |
| French Press Co. .... | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 550 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld..... | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 442½ |
| Khanganm Cotton Press Co ..... | 240 | 450 | All | Rs. 45 | 330 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co.... | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 0 | 235 |
| Mercantile Press ..... | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 0 | 55 |
| Mofussil Co ..... | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 0 | 442½ |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,350 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 0 | 557½ |
| New Indian Press..... | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 80 |
| Prince of W. Press ... | 600 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 30 | 390 |
| Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.) ..... | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 290 |
| Sind Press Co..... | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 50 | 445 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co..... | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 120 | 1 150 |
| Sassoon Press Co.... | 300 | 500 | 50 | Rs. 25 | 500 |
| Volkart Press..... | 605 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 610 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THIS ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

HIGHT—June 16, at Dharwar, the wife of Arthur Hight, of a daughter.
SHARPE—June 24, at Fort St George, Madras, the wife of Captain E J Sharpe, Middlesex Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRAVES—WARD—June 17, at Christ Church, Pachmarhi, by the Rev W H Bray, Chaplain of Jubbulpore, Adolphus E P Graves, son of the Hon'ble Henry Graves, to Katherine Louisa, second daughter of Colonel H C E Ward, C I E, Officiating Commissioner, Nerbada Division, C P.
RAY—LANGFORD—June 20, at St John's Church, Dalhousie, by the Rev A W Rebsch, M.A., Captain Grattan George O'Neil Ray, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to Maria (Mollie), 2nd daughter of Captain J C Langford, late 17th Foot, Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown, Ireland.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1889.

A REPORT in an up-country paper that an English Company with a large capital has been formed to take over and work the Bengal Iron Works at Burrakur once again reminds us of the great wealth now running to waste that India possesses in her iron deposits. India was once a large manufacturing centre of iron and steel. Her sword and knife blades were especially famous for edge and temper. It is not to be wondered at that attention is turning to the possibility of reviving by modern methods an industry in which Englishmen are especially adept and in which India may be expected likewise to be proficient, much to her profit and advantage. There is a very large importation indeed of iron and steel into India; so much so, that it will be a long time before the native industry can make much impression on it; but considering the distance the imported iron has to travel, it would be surprising if native industry, cost for cost, had not a very good chance of succeeding, at least in making good its footing in the course of a few years. The Company we have mentioned as being formed for the purpose of acquiring the property known as the Bengal Iron Works, has an especially straight road before it if only ordinary attention is given to management and finance. The market for iron and steel at Burrakur itself must be considerable, situated as the place is in the centre of an immense coal field dotted all over with collieries. All these are customers for iron. Then Burrakur is close to the point chosen for connecting the Bengal-Nagpur Railway with the East Indian Railway system. If good steel rails can be turned out by the new Iron Company, the East Indian Railway at once, and the Bengal-Nagpur eventually, should become its customers for renewals of permanent way. Two very satisfactory local sales are already therefore provided, in the collieries and the East Indian Railway. And Calcutta itself is not very far off—only some 160 miles. Supposing the iron works save as much per ton as half the ocean freight, in the circumstances mentioned an iron manufactory costing twenty lakhs should be able to earn a very respectable dividend. The iron ore at Burrakur is reported to be rich in iron. There is limestone close at hand, and the collieries can supply abundance of hard coke of excellent quality for smelting. The railways connect all the sources of the raw materials, together with a short mileage, and a company has nothing else to do but to erect good plant and machinery and to set a good man to look after them.

As regards finance probably a working capital equal to the cost of a six months manufacture would be required. Companies generally under-estimate the time it takes for their products to become known in the market, and make insufficient provision of working capital accordingly. They then find that more capital is required for their purpose, have to raise debentures, and peril their credit before they are fairly started. It takes some time before quite willing clients can get quit of existing contracts, while unwilling clients, who may be interested in the rival commodity, will not believe in there being cheaper and better material to be had than what they use already with satisfaction to their employers without long trial and a great deal of bargaining. It takes considerable time and pains successfully to place a new product on the Indian market, however good its quality may be. Business in India is not sufficiently abundant and expansive to admit the new without displacing the old. The admission of new industries will of course remedy this state of things by adding to the country's wealth and offtake, but that is a matter of time; and in the meanwhile there must be a struggle, during the course of which the new material will be severely pressed to prove its right and ability not only to possess but also to hold a share of the market. Prices are liable to violent fluctuations on these occasions; and what may be a loss of only a year or so's profit on a part of the output of the older rival, may be the ruin of the new business altogether; and if the latter is not thoroughly well equipped with working capital, the stand to strain certainly will be. There are other parts of India where the raw materials required for the manufacture of iron are found in convenient proximity. At least in two places in the Central Provinces iron ore, limestone, and fuel are found near enough together to make manufacturing possible. One place is the often mentioned field near Chanda close to the frontier of the Berars and hard by the Warora Colliery. Bombay is interested in these fields, but not in the same way that Calcutta is interested in the Bengal Iron Works. The latter are situated only about 150 miles from Calcutta while the deposits near Chanda are 600 miles from Bombay. The company that originally started the Bengal Iron Works failed, though, it is believed, owing to a bad plan, and not owing to any inherent difficulty in the manufacture or market. Naturally, perhaps, therefore, Chanda has not yet been able to tempt capital to explore its wealth, though from all accounts Chanda is very rich indeed. The ore is said to be among the richest in the world, more so even than Burrakur. Limestone here also is plentiful, and though the local coal measures so far as mined have not afforded a coal that yields coke good enough for smelting, Nature in her abundance has provided enormous forests, wherein a simple system of conservancy will enable to be grown and burnt a continuous supply of charcoal for the blast furnaces instead.

For some good reason that has hitherto escaped metallurgists and practical iron smelters alike charcoal gives as a matter of fact a better pig-iron than does coke. Chanda iron may some of these days compete with the high priced Swedish irons and steels. I. Lowthian Bell quotes Swedish wrought irons as selling in 1884 as high as from £10 to £12 a ton. They are still very costly. When mentioning this writer it may be interesting to our readers if we quote the following paragraph from page 436 of his work on the manufacture of iron and steel. He is speaking of charcoal irons and of the production therefrom of the finest kinds of steel:—"It is believed that the most ancient method known for making steel is an invention of Hindoo origin. In it fragments of wrought iron, made in the rudest way direct from the ore by means of charcoal, were melted in pots in the presence of vegetable matter. The resulting steel is known in the market as "Wootz," and containing as it does nearly 1·75 per cent. of carbon, possesses great hardness." Time brings forth its revenges, and we may not unreasonably anticipate the time when steel made by Indian labour from Indian ore with charcoal grown in Indian forests, but smelted and manufactured by aid of modern appliances and knowledge, may once more take its place with the best of foreign productions. The mention of forests will at once convey to those who know India well that Chanda will have physical difficulties to cope with, absent in the case of Burrakur. Labour, too, may be scarcer and more subject to sickness than in the Bengal field. And, moreover, the Central Provinces cannot afford a local market so large and profitable as the busy collieries and workshops of Burrakur, Giridih, and Raneegunge. The two fields will have different careers, but in neither case is the future at all gloomy or to be despaired of.

THE curious international episode which has arisen out of the proposal for the conversion of the Egyptian Preference Loan and the reduction of interest from five to four per cent. has placed the British Government and the French Government alike in the enviable position of being able to claim a diplomatic success and each to boast with as much reason that it has inflicted a diplomatic slight upon the other. The public debt of Egypt amounts to £103,677,000. The privileged debt is £22,297,000, the interest on which is 5 per cent. the rest of the debt bearing interest at 3½ and 4 per cent. It appears that last year the Egyptian Government—for which in this connection we may read Sir Evelyn Baring—consulted the English Treasury authorities with the view to ascertain whether the Egyptian Government have the right to effect compulsory conversion of the debt. The Treasury referred the question to the law officers of the Crown, who appear to have answered the question in the affirmative. In April of this year Sir James Fergusson stated in the House of Commons that "no formal proposal" had been submitted to Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the alleged proposed conversion of the Egyptian Preference Loan and the reduction of interest from five to four per cent, and that until the Government were made acquainted with the terms of the proposed conversion, it was impossible for them to express any opinion or to pledge themselves as to the course they would adopt. Whence it was naturally inferred that no formal communication had been made on the subject, but that it was on an informal communication that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown was obtained that such conversion would be legal. It would appear that the Egyptian Government provided in the Budget for the conversion from five to four per cent. The French Government thereupon inquired what were the intentions of the British Government with regard to the evacuation of Egypt, for until that point was made clear it could be impossible for the Foreign Powers interested to decide whether the conversion would be acquiesced in or not. The next step appears to have been a demand on the part of the French Government that England should annul the Convention negotiated by Sir H. Drummond Wolff in 1887, fixing the evacuation of Egypt in 1892, but reserving a right of reentry to Great Britain and Turkey in case of internal disturbance. It will be remembered that France and Russia, apparently acting in concert, at once adopted so menacing an attitude to Turkey, threatening that they would claim in Syria and Asia Minor respectively an indemnification for privileges accorded to England in regard to Egypt, that the Sultan, after much hesitation, refused to sign the Convention. Lord Salisbury affected to be pleased with this failure to procure the ratification of the Drummond Wolff Convention, alleging that it left England free to act in the matter as her interests might require. The French Government has now seen fit to ask for the annulment of, the Convention and demands that the question of the evacuation of Egypt shall be discussed with the conversion scheme. Lord Salisbury refuses to agree to this proposal, but the conversion scheme has been dropped. The refusal to annul a Convention that was never signed or ratified by the Sultan enables Lord Salisbury to withdraw the conversion scheme under cover of a refusal to reopen the question of the evacuation of Egypt. The French Government can, if it be guided by a spirit of equal prudence, claim that in putting an end to the conversion scheme it has achieved a diplomatic success. But the galvanising into doubtful life of the Convention which Lord Salisbury was at one time so anxious to have signed, was clearly a piece of *maladresse*, seeing that now the British Government can treat that piece of parchment as either valid or as non-existent, as circumstances may render convenient.

THE *Times* seems to take comfort in the theory that the French Government has raised the question of evacuation as an electioneering manœuvre to influence the electorate in the autumn. If it were indeed the case that the French Ministry intended to outbid Boulangism, and gain popularity by a jingo policy, the prospect would not be in any degree improved. As for the abandonment of the conversion scheme, to which Lord Salisbury was ill-advised enough to commit the British Government, it is to be noted that not only the *Standard* and the *Daily Telegraph*, which are Ministerialist, but the Liberal *Daily News*, declare that the failure of the conversion scheme is not of vital importance to Egyptian finance. Sir Evelyn Baring and Lord Salisbury could hardly have been of this opinion when they took the trouble to consult the law-officers of the Crown in England as to the legal right of the Egyptian Government to take a step which was sure to be contested by the foreign powers. The London papers may be correct in believing the only effect of the *contretemps* will be to render France unpopular in Egypt. But the French Government will probably console itself by boasting to the electorate of the success achieved in making Lord Salisbury drop the conversion scheme like a hot potato.

OWING to an accident on the East Indian line on Wednesday, the Calcutta mail again missed connection with the G. I. P. train at Jubbulpore, and the Eastern mails did not arrive yesterday. The Jynthee bridge, about eight miles the other side of Madhanpur, collapsed owing to the floods shortly after the previous day's mail had crossed and a block has consequently occurred on the line. Fortunately no injury was done to anyone. Reports on the railway accidents in India contain an item of "Flood damages," which is more significant than that contained in the reports of railways in any other country. Not less than eight serious casualties which occurred during the year just ended are embraced in Colonel Conway-Gordon's Administration Report, and yesterday's is one to commence with the new official year. On July 5th of last year, owing to very heavy rains, registering six inches in five and a half hours, four miles of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway between Ajanta and Ghaspura was under water and cut in many places. A bridge was so badly damaged that traffic was impeded, and, as our Calcutta correspondent informs us, was the case yesterday, passengers had to be transhipped. During last monsoon in the Punjab the rainfall, though light, fell in heavy bursts, and interruptions to traffic on the North-Western Railway were unusually numerous. The Sind-Sagar was three times blocked from traffic, and the lines were also once

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

### LORD SALISBURY AND THE QUESTION OF EVACUATION.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Marquis of Salisbury has refused to treat the question of the evacuation of Egypt and the conversion scheme together.

### THE CONVERSION SCHEME ABANDONED.

The scheme for the conversion of the Egyptian Preference loan has been dropped.

### THE LONDON PRESS ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

JUNE 27.

The *Standard*, the *Daily News*, and the *Daily Telegraph* regard the failure of the Egyptian conversion scheme as not of vital importance to Egyptian finance.

The only effect, the journals declare, will be to render France unpopular in Egypt, and that England must choose her own time to make declarations.

### THE GERMAN EMIN PASHA RELIEF EXPEDITION.

ZANZIBAR, JUNE 26.

Dr. Carl Peter's Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, after landing northward of Lamu, started inland.

## ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The *Times*, in a leading article to-day, considers that the English Government will be justified in calling Portugal to account for her arbitrary injustice to British citizens.

### THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The latest reports regarding the health of the Marquis of Dufferin indicate that his Lordship is making satisfactory progress towards recovery. Absolute rest and quiet are still enjoined.

The Marquis, therefore, remains at home for two months.

### OBITUARY.

Mr. Walter H. Powell, the Liberal member for West Carmarthenshire.

### MINERALOGICAL PROSPECTS OF NORTH AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 27.

Mr. Griesbach will shortly return to India to buy mining machinery on the Amir's behalf, as the mineralogical prospects of Northern Afghanistan are said to be promising.

### TOUR OF LORD LANSDOWNE.

Lord Lansdowne probably makes a tour towards the north-west frontier next cold weather.

### COUNTERFEITING THE QUEEN'S COIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, JUNE 27.

It has of late been brought to the notice of the authorities that there is a regular gang of persons in Central India who have been carrying on the process of counterfeiting the Queen's coin on a large scale, and the arrest of some of these at Umjera some time ago had caused the police to look into the matter with greater vigilance last month. The local police received information that led to a musjid being searched, resulting in the discovery of instruments for counterfeiting coin. One Abdool Ahmed was arrested, and, after a preliminary enquiry, was committed to the Sessions by the Cantonment Magistrate. Mr. Tucker, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, as Sessions Judge, after a very patient hearing, has convicted the accused on the charge, and has sentenced him to an imprisonment for 15 years.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 27.

S. S. Britannia, with the outward Indian, China, and Australian Mails of 21st instant from London, left here to-day at 4 p.m.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra arrived here from Bombay and Kurrachee this evening.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 26.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here yesterday evening.

MADRAS, JUNE 27.

H. M. S. Garnet, from South, arrived.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera ..... | 4⅞ |
| The Manchester Market has been quiet. | |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight... | 1s, 3 15-16d. |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account ..... | 98⅛ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes..... | 84¼ ex cn. |
| 4 per cent. Rupee paper..... | 67½ |
| 4½ per cent. „ ..... | 70 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... | 108 |
| Bar Silver ..... | 42 1-16 |

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 78·4 |

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 77·2 |
| 10 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 80·0 |
| 2 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 81·0 |
| 4 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 80·2 |

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 27.—Pressure has decreased over the central parts of the country slightly, generally but briskly at Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore, and elsewhere it has increased, but briskly in Burma, Assam, and Sind. The small depression which lay over the north-west angle of the Bay yesterday has passed inland and joined the slight depression which yesterday overlay at the Central Provinces. In other respects there is very little change. Wind is generally westerly over the peninsula and the central parts of the country, south-westerly to southerly in the Bay, south-easterly to easterly in the Gangetic plain, which are normal monsoon directions. Temperature is low, except in the central stations, Rajputana, Sind, and Guzerat, where there is a slight excess of heat. Rain has fallen generally, except in the Punjab and south-east of the peninsula. Amounts are large on the west coast.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. | | Fort. | | Esplanade. | | Colaba. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | | In. cts. | | In. cts. | | In. cts. | |
| Previously registered... | 17 | 18 | 20 | 08 | 16 | 39 | 14 | 40 |
| June 26, Wednesday... | ... | | ... | | ... | | 3 | 57 |
| „ 27, Thursday..... | 0 | 67 | 1 | 01 | 1 | 6 | ... | |
| Total... | 17 | 85 | 21 | 03 | 17 | 45 | 17 | 97 |
| Total of corresponding date last year..... | 7 | 37 | 9 | 45 | 9 | 44 | 9 | 7 |

## PRIZE-DISTRIBUTING WHOLESALE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PORBANDAR, JUNE 24.

DURING the past fortnight the Deputy Educational Inspector has been busy examining the rising generation according to the several fixed educational standards, and on Thursday last Captain W. P. Kennedy, Acting Administrator of the Porbandar State presided at an interesting function, at which His Highness the Rana distributed prizes. From force of habit I had nearly written "to the deserving pupils," but such a statement would be very misleading. To my mind the prizes were awarded on an utterly wrong principle—a principle which I was amazed to learn prevails in many parts not only of Kathiawar, but in other parts of the Bombay Presidency. Prizes are simply sown broadcast. Every boy, whether he passes the standard examination or not, whether his attendance has been regular or otherwise, whether his behaviour is good or bad, is given a prize. The only distinction being that the State itself awards prizes to those pupils only who have passed an endless succession of boys. Some little lads, not as high as the table, and certainly too young to understand the *tamasha*, filed past, and the distribution was half through before we discovered the imposition—no other word will express it. I was glad to see that the Administrator spoke rather sharply to those concerned at the State being unwittingly led into countenancing, by the presence of its principal representatives, the giving of prizes to any but those pupils who had really earned them. In answer to my enquiries I was informed that the State grants liberally to those who have worked and passed the standards, but that the masters of private schools, to induce parents to send their children to them, get up subscriptions and give prizes to *every* boy who attends the school. Not to be behind hand, the State school-masters do likewise, and the Administrator is obliged to wink at this system as parents are culpably foolish enough to take their children away if they are not given prizes. It is not intended, however, that the Administrator and the Rana shall attend the distribution of prizes, which in many cases are given to idle little scamps who have earned prizes of a very different description. In your interesting review last week on Mr. T. N. Mukarjee's book on his visit to England occurs the following quotation:—"We have yet much to learn from the Europeans in the matter of general cleanliness," and I think all acquainted with the East will agree with Mr. Mukarjee. In the motley throng of lads who received prizes on Thursday the majority were dirty and unkempt. On an occasion like this, when the boys were to stand in the presence of their Rajah and the British Administrator, one would think that parents would take a little trouble to turn them out at least clean, and the palm for dirt and untidiness might have been awarded to the high-caste boys. Some of the lower castes, Kumbars, Rhabaris, and Mhars, were dressed in coarse but clean clothes, and looked smart and respectable, walking certificates to good mothers. I learn that the clean-looking boys were mostly pupils of the Anglo-Vernacular School and that the Head-master insists on cleanliness and neatness—an example the Guzerathi and Sanskrit schools might well follow. I would award the prize *par excellence* to the boy who could show a good record for cleanliness and regular attendance throughout the year.

The Administrator and H. H. the Rana having taken their seats, Mr. Gunputram, the Educational Inspector, read the following speech, in which he was occasionally interrupted by loud cheers. There was a considerable number of English-speaking persons present, but for the benefit of the majority of the audience and the senior Guzerathi pupils a translation of the speech in Guzerathi followed:—

Captain Kennedy, Rana Saheb, and Gentlemen,—I will not detain you long, as we have nearly 430 prizes to give, which will take up a deal of our time. However, I feel that I must render an account, short though it be, to the gentlemen assembled here of educational progress in Porbandar, and the result of my test during the last fortnight and more. The Anglo-Vernacular School has 48 pupils on the roll, and passes 16 out of 38 presented in the three standards—not a very satisfactory result. This the head-master attributes to several changes in the staff, necessitated by the prolonged sickness of his assistant. The Taluka School has 326 on the roll and passes 155 out of 281 presented, giving an average of 56 per cent. The result is fair, and even good in some of the standards, but we may hope that it will do better next time, as it certainly should, and give us a larger number on the roll and a higher percentage of the passed. The number of grant-in-aid schools remains the same as last year, namely, three. The *Mahomedan Madressa* has 142 on the roll and passes 57 out of 91 presented; Devchund's school has 134 and passes 44 out of 108 presented; Jadavjee's school has 98 and passed 34 out of 79 presented; while a fixed monthly grant is given to the cripple Virji, who has 64 on the roll. He is, indeed, a deserving object of charity, and though without the means of modern scientific appliances, his crude but succesful attempts to teach a deaf-mute will interest you all and recall to your minds the familiar though not similar instance of Laura Bridgman. I also visited the unregistered private school of Jadavji Bhara mustering about 74 boys, who study up to the 3rd book. We have besides a Sanskrit school with 22 pupils still in its very infancy, which, let us hope, will show up better in numbers and in learning of the ancient East next year. Then, again, we have a girl's school, which has 109 on the roll, passing 31 out of 51 presented. Besides the annual examination prizes, five prizes of the aggregate value of Rs. 20, which may be called Mrs. Lely prizes, were distributed at a pardanashin meetingof about 110 ladies yesterday afternoon. These prizes are provided for from the interest on Rs. 500 presented by Sheths Kahanji Liladher and Madanji Soondarji on behalf of the Mahajans of Porbandar in the name of Mrs. Lely, and this investment is called Mrs. Lely Prize Fund. Here my account of the local schools in Porbandar must close lest I prove tiresome to you, and in summarizing it, I will only tell you that there are 1,030 pupils in all receiving education of different grades; and that the grant-in-aid school in Porbandar, though a familiar institution in British territory, is unique in Kathiawar, for which all credit and honour is due to Mr. Lely. (Cheers.) It behoves us now to foster it with all care and caution. Only a few months back I had the pleasant duty of thanking you, Captain Kennedy, in a public Darbar held by the Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol for assisting me on various occasions, and I have again the pleasure to personally thank you for the warm interest you and Mrs. Kennedy (cheers) take in our cause and also on behalf of the schools for the liberal grants which you have kindly given them this year for prizes. (Cheers). I can say with a degree of force, which is derived from a personal knowledge and long experience of the country, that the spread of education in Kathiawar in general is, leaving aside the labours of the department, mainly due to the liberality of the Princes and their enlightened Ministers as also to the inborn impulse of the European officers. (Cheers.) But female education in particular, though still in its embryological state, owes almost everything to the good and generous angels of the West (cheers), who grace our land by their presence, and who stint no pains and spare no thought for the education of their darker sisters here. To our Rana Saheb (cheers), the venerable representative of an ancient line of kings, I beg to tender my thanks for his kindly consenting to do the pleasing duty of giving away prizes to the little children, in whom are centered the hopes and the bright promise of the future, and to all of you gentlemen, I express my sincere acknowledgments for the honour you have done me and the interest you have shown in the cause of education by your presence.

Some recitations in English and Guzerathi followed. The latter were well rendered, but the mistake was made of two boys chanting an English poem together after the fashion of Guzerathi *shloks*. They ran their words into one another, got generally mixed, and might as well have spoken in Pushtoo as far as any sense could be got out of the recitation. The ordinary manner of reciting in English was explained to the head-master, and, no doubt, a change will be effected in this useful branch of the training of boys in the Anglo-Vernacular School. The distribution of prizes was then begun, and, owing to the lavish way in which they were given, went on for nearly two weary hours. As the last prize was given away, Captain Kennedy rose and spoke to the following effect:—

Rana Saheb, Kunwar Saheb, and Gentlemen,—I will close these proceedings with a few necessary remarks. First, then, to thank you, Rana Saheb, for coming here to distribute these prizes to the school-boys of the town, and you, Kunwar Saheb and gentlemen equally, for your encouraging presence here to-day. We have heard from Mr. Gunputram, the Deputy Educational Inspector, of the prize-giving yesterday to the school girls. The girls have had their day, and the boys are now having their innings. Mr. Gunputram has referred so eloquently to that function and to the part taken by the English ladies that there is little left for me to say. My only regret is that these ladies are not present to-day to hear these flights of eloquence for themselves. Mr. Gunputram was good enough, I think, to mention Mrs. Kennedy in this connection; but I cannot let this occasion pass without mentioning and thanking Mrs. Sandford, who, since she has been in Porbandar, has devoted herself to the school and to whose exertion the school owes a great deal of its efficiency in all branches, and in whom the school girls of Porbandar have a good friend. Next come the State Vernacular and English schools. The results of the recent examination cannot on the whole be considered satisfactory. This seems to be more especially the case with the English school. Doubtless the changes in the teaching staff of the English school have created difficulties, but difficulties are to be overcome and not given in to. Next of the private schools. Three of these in the town receive grants-in-aid from the State. The results of the examination in these three schools are not as good as they should be. There is one honourable exception, viz., the Mahomedan Madressa under Mr. Ambaram Mangalj. Now in regard to these grants-in-aid I must remind those school-masters who get them that such grants are made with the object of encouraging those who are inclined to devote their time to the cause of education; also of widening the field of education and furthering educational interests generally by giving such masters the wherewithal to reinforce the teaching staff in their schools. These grants are not meant to reach in their effects on the school-master alone. It is therefore the more regrettable that examination results have not been throughout good. These grants-in-aid constitute a marked feature in the educational system introduced into this State by Mr. Lely, whose liberal views and strong interests and sympathy in the cause of education are well known to you all. Receiving this liberal encouragement, then, it is incumbent on you to do all you can to deserve and fully earn the aid given, and I trust that next year better results will be shown. Before closing these remarks I would note with pleasure the signs of progress in female education in the time and also among the Mahomedan community. The Mahomedan Madressa has done well in schools, and that is a good sign. It is also a good sign that the Mahomedans of the place have come forward liberally for the construction of a suitable building. This building with some State aid is fast growing towards completion, and when finished it will prove to be a very handsome structure, and I trust that it will always be well filled with Mahomedan scholars. Having built that building the Mahomedans will have to, educationally, live up to it. In England on such occasions as these it is usual to ask for a holiday for the school. It is a good custom, at least from a school-boy's point of view, and I hope it may be followed on this occasion in all the schools concerned."

The substance of the Administrator's speech was then given in Guzerati, and after the usual distribution of pan, atar, and flowers, the proceedings came to an end.

## NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP BUDNEIRA, JUNE 25.

AMRAOTI last week was in a state of commotion owing to some misunderstanding between the police and a detachment of the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. From words, it came to blows, which resulted in placing some of the men *hors de combat*. The Adjutant from Ellichpur was telegraphed for; but Mr. Elliott, the Deputy Commissioner, and Colonel Gunthorpe, the District Superintendent of Police, managed to restore order. The case is under investigation, so I shall remain *sub silentio* on the subject.

The friends of Mr. Fred, Wright, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Akola District, will be glad to hear that he is to be appointed Inspector-General of Police, Jails, Stamps, and Registration. Mr. Wright deserves the great praise for rising to the top of the official ladder from an Inspector of Police of the Madras Presidency. The Inspectors of Police in this Province are not even to *officiate* as "Assistants," while in the adjoining Province they are.

During Mr. Plowden's absence on privilege leave Colonel Mackenzie, Judicial Commissioner, officiates as Revenue Commissioner, H. A. D. As I previously informed your readers, Mr. Hare, Assistant Commissioner "on loan to H. H. the Nizam's Government," returns to this Province and officiates as Deputy Commissioner of the Akola District, *vice* Colonel F. W. Grant, who retires from the service next month. In the course of a few days there will be a run of acting appointments in this commission and police.

The average quantity of rainfall to date is very much below that of previous years. We had a few showers of rain throughout the Province, just sufficient to render the atmosphere a little pleasanter after breathing in a temperature of 111°. Cholera is still prevalent in certain districts.

So to speak, the Berars are overrun with *lepers*. I have seen these unfortunate creatures, besides going about begging, vending vegetable and fruit, and several are even dhobies. This is very pleasant. There are sufficient funds in the "Berar *surplus* revenue" to form a village in this Province for these poor people.

Dr. Little, in his 14th para. of the annual report of the civil hospitals and charitable dispensaries, hits the "Secretary for Berar" very hard. The Sanitary Commissioner writes:—"With reference to the Resident's strictures on the administration of the department as showing lack of energy, neglect of inspection, and want of control, I would submit that the system of control in Berar is much stricter than in any of the neighbouring Provinces."

The *Badali* tank water-works at Amraoti has failed during the past hot weather. Why should this be? Several thousands of rupees have been expended to provide the precious element to the camp, but it has failed. No doubt Mr. Craig, Executive Engineer, will make all *bundobust* in future. I must candidly say that the water-supply in Berar has been neglected or lost sight of.

The over-crowding of the third-class passengers at this station calls forth an enquiry. At Akola I counted no less than eighty passengers in one third-class carriage. The police should interfere. A spare carriage at the station and at Akola would remedy the evil complained of.

Colonel Bullock, D.C., now on furlough, has been asked to accept the appointment of "Judge of the High Court," which comes into existence on 1st proximo. I am very doubtful whether the kind offer will be accepted.

## MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT D. G. PEART, 2nd Gloucester Regiment, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, and officiates as Wing Officer, 2nd Bombay Infantry.

LIEUTENANT S. G. BROWNE has been transferred from the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers to the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

MR. A. PILKINGTON is granted a commission as lieutenant in the G. I. P. R. Volunteers.

SURGEON A. MILNE has been permitted to return to duty.

SECOND LIEUTENANT H. H. SOUTHEY, 1st Manchester Regiment, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps with the rank of lieutenant.

CAPTAIN A. W. C. BELL, S.C. (26 Bombay Infantry), has been granted furlough for one year.

LIEUTENANT H. WELMAN, S.C., Wing Commander and Adjutant, 13th Bombay Infantry, has been granted a year's leave on private affairs.

CAPTAIN ORR, Assistant Commissary-General, has been granted a year's furlough.

## MAZAGON STREET LIGHTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As our Municipality is in a flourishing condition and can afford to sanction many extravagant and not immediately required improvements, I think it is high time that the Commissioner should order a few more lights to be placed in Lawrence de Lima Street, which is now an important public road owing to the immense traffic which passes to and fro the Frere Road. This road is narrow and very dark, in the monsoon nights especially, so it would be not only a great boon but justice to the public, if three or four more lamps were placed from the end of Frere Road to the road leading to the Church of Rosary, Mazagon. A few lights are also absolutely necessary on the road leading from the Nabob's Mosque at Mazagon to Nabob's Tank Road, where there are now only three lights. I hope our worthy Municipal Commissioner will attend to the wants of the poorer classes, who pay taxes equally with the rich. What are the Mazagon Ward representatives looking to?—Yours, &c.,

June 27. A MAZAGON RESIDENT.

## FLOODS IN BENGAL.

### FALL OF THE JYNTHEE BRIDGE.

THE mails due in Bombay from Calcutta did not arrive yesterday, the E. I. R. train having missed connection at the Jubbulpore junction owing to an accident which, though serious, fortunately was unattended by any injury to either passengers or railway servants. Owing to the heavy rainfall and consequent swollen condition of the river, the Jynthee Bridge, situated about eight miles on the other side of Madhapur, having been washed away. Luckily the accident took place when no train was on the bridge or due, and thus timely notice was given to the stations, both above and below the bridge, and all traffic was suspended. This was not quite unexpected, for though the bridge was a large one, being composed of several spans of eighty feet Warren girders, it was not thought to be fit for heavy traffic, and only recently piers were built in the middle to strengthen the structure. It is now asserted that the presence of these piers contributed in no small degree to the accident. Though the recent heavy rains in the vicinity of the river that was much swollen, and the force of the water was much increased through the blocking of the waterway by the additional supports, which caused the water to flow in two narrowed channels directly on to two of the piers of the bridge, which being unequal to the unusual strain fell, bringing down a span of girders with them. All the through traffic to the north-west is now closed, as the Jynthee Bridge is on the chord line, and the whole of the traffic has been diverted to the old loop. It is expected that the Bridge will be repaired in a month's time, arrangements for transferring passengers from train to train over the ruined bridge being proceeded with. The two days' mails are expected to arrive this morning in due time.

## MR. McAFEE'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In an article in your issue of Saturday last, the 22nd instant, you refer to an "indictment which may be brought against missionaries in India in the near future," and you mention Mr. McAfee's "dismissal" from the Mission High School at Ahmedabad as one count "affecting particularly the Irish Presbyterians," which, if allowed to go unexplained, will probably be included in any charges which may be formulated against the mission bodies. To this special count you challenge an "unequivocal answer." Such an answer can be easily given by any one conversant with the facts of the case. These are briefly as follows:—

The commendation of Mr. McAfee, which you have quoted from the Mission Report for 1885, refers expressly to the efficiency of the school in its secular or "educational" aspect. The "unprinted reports" mentioned by you are in reality minutes of Presbytery passed anent the reports handed in from year to year by the various examiners on Scriptural knowledge. Excellence in the secular need by no means argue efficiency in the religious subjects, and unsatisfactory results with regard to the latter would be especially deplorable in a mission school. Annual examinations in Scripture were ordered by Presbytery in 1881, and the six examinations held subsequent to 1882 issued without a single exception in unfavourable reports. The resident missionary was accordingly instructed to hold examinations from time to time with a view to testing the progress of the pupils in the upper Scripture classes, but no remedy more severe than this was adopted, and Mr. McAfee was treated with leniency and consideration.

Again, with regard to the secular subjects, it should be borne in mind that no full examination of the school has been held by Government since 1885, the grant-in-aid of that year being thereafter annually renewed, according to existing rules, after partial inspection only. Yet from 1886 onward even this partial inspection, as conducted by experienced educational officers, has each year revealed a falling off in the efficiency of the higher standards with which Mr. McAfee was naturally more intimately associated. Direct evidence of this is supplied in official documents written by the examining officers themselves. They could scarcely, however, feel warranted to take so extreme a measure as a refusal to continue the previous grant without their first having clear proof of a greater deterioration than could well be detected by a partial inspection as distinct from a full examination of the school.

The fact that, under the regulations introduced in 1887, the absence of a full examination for five years could scarcely fail to tend to carelessness on the part of teachers and scholars alike, led the Presbytery at its next meeting to direct that their two High Schools should be thoroughly examined yearly in secular as well as in religious subjects by a committee of the missionaries themselves. The first of these examinations was accordingly held in the following October (1888). The results showed that the distinct warnings of the Educational Inspectors no less than the written minutes of the Presbytery had failed to effect the desired improvement, and the weakness partially disclosed in the three preceding years on the occasions of the Inspectors' visits was now clearly evident. It was obvious that for some time past the superintendence had been inefficient, and, promotions as well as admissions not having been made with anything like sufficient care, the higher classes had become filled with boys some of whom were quite unfit for the ordinary work of their standards. A continuance of a system so radically wrong would certainly have eventuated in permanent injury to the school. In duty, therefore, both to the mission and to the Government, the Presbytery were compelled to take steps to avert the threatened disaster. Under these circumstances the minute quoted by you was drawn up and unanimously adopted.

You will, I am sure, understand that in writing you this letter I have confined myself to the points raised in your article for the sole reason that no public good would be served by here entering into Mr. McAfee's case in detail. That we are quite prepared to do at the proper time and place. It is perhaps only human nature that Mr. McAfee should choose to consider himself an aggrieved party and wish to air his grievances in the public paints, but the fact remains that he has throughout been treated in strict accordance with the terms of an agreement into which he himself voluntarily entered.—Yours, &c.,

Ahmedabad, June 23. GEO. P. TAYLOR.

## THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Bombay can boast of numerous palatial buildings, which must strike many of those coming to the East for the first time with pleasant surprise. Its scholastic establishments are also architecturally impressive, and their number and efficiency constitute one of the evidences of the beneficence of the English "raj." There is one institution that, however, seems to need a touch from the wand of "Progress," and that is our "Asiatic Society." Something should be done to make it more popular in the best sense of the word. The Society has on its shelves many valuable works of reference which appear to be unasked for from year to year. The rooms have a sleepy museum-like odour and an air of decrepitude. Cannot the old bones be somewhat vitalised, a new vigor imparted to the old frame, and fresh elasticity to its gait? Many Europeans and well-educated natives could find within its doors food for which they hunger, and which in digestion would impart a life's appetite for securing knowledge, a taste for the pleasure of life, the real pleasures—the intellectual—the ones which Sir John Lubbock so ably pourtrays in his justly famous work, "The Pleasures of Life." Has any member of the Committee read this work? If he has, and he has been fired with the desire to increase the sum of happiness in the world, why has he not endeavoured to arouse his colleagues to a sense of their responsibilities? The fee of Rs. 75 per annum is too high, and is, in fact, prohibitive to those to whom the institution would be more than useful—the student fresh from college, the poor but eager searcher after knowledge. Doubtless some fossil who needs space—an airy atom—to himself to read in and to whom a whisper is an infliction to his temper that rouses him to frenzied impotence, with subsequent clashing of the doors and exit, will probably put his energetic veto on the proposed violation of what he considers his sanctuary, where no youthful laughing eyes can note the somnolent effect of his deep researches. If the philosophic remark that "that man who has caused two ears of wheat to grow where one grew formerly has not lived in vain" is true, and true it is; with equal justice can it be be said of him who is instrumental in opening wider the portals of literary and scientific institutions, and giving manifold hours of added happiness and joy to those who cannot rise above the sordid cares of business, or mercantile life, except by the generous assistance of others. I hope the few words here written will effect the object I have at heart by inducing some literary magnate to help with powerful voice.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 26. W. G. T.

## WANTED RS. 1,200.

GUNNER P. J. SMITH, R. A., writing from Colaba, sends us another letter, giving a soldier's view of the question which was raised in our columns a week ago by a correspondent subscribing himself "Self." We deem it best to reproduce the letter exactly as we have received it, and with this, unless the Rev. E. J. Hall and "Self" feel themselves called upon to answer the question of the Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck, in his letter which appeared on Wednesday last, the correspondence must cease:—

Gunner Jones writes:—Would you kindly grant me space in your valuable journal to express my views on the way soldiers is situated in Bombay as regards the very needful want of a Soldiers Home and cetra (I for one and I am not the only one who feels the want of a soldiers home in this city) I ardently hope that the gentlemen who were the means of organising it may meet with the greatest success in their thoughtful undertaking as regards the comfort and happiness of our British soldier in India and as our kind and much respected friend Major Wilford remarks about the progress of "Our" Homes in Malta and other places to numerous to mention it is surprising how these places are well supported even at home among our own people wher we have hundreds of other places to go to, then may I ask when such places are supported to such an extent at home, what must they be out here! It stands to common reason they would be much more so in India where we have no place to go. Now the *soi disant* soldiers friend would commend himself much better to public opinion by following the old motto of "Up and be doing" instead of vain boasting, there is no use in a man saying (to quote his own words) that if he saw anything to benefit the soldier he would be the first to his aid give to it. Why? not now as a Soldiers Home would certainly benefit not only the soldier but any of his friend who may visit him, as is often the case. But perhaps the worthy gentleman's *religious* views prevents him from doing the good that in another case he might only be to anxious to do. A soldier goes down to (after his days work is over) Bombay, to pass away the long and tedious evening and I am sure he is not going to walk a couple of miles without getting some refreshment on his way back, and I can assure you it is a very difficult thing to get anything in decency. What the soldier wants is a place where he can get a clean, comfortable, and yet not a very expensive meal, as soldiers is not used to get his meals served up dirty to him and when he goes out he expects the same, now as I said before to get a cheap clean meal in Bombay is a problem I leave those who have tried to solve, and to those who never had to try I say you are one of the fortunate people there are one or two places you can go into and them even are not fit to sit down in as you are surrounded with all class of society not to mention the state of the furnatur in those so-called refreshment houses. Why, some friends and I went into one of them and we were afraid to sit down least we should dirty our cloths such is the stat of affairs in Bombay while we were sitting down to a cup of Tea in another house I could not count the number of insects that was running arround you not to speak of the rats a comon pest in such places. That is not properly cleaned or the sanitary arrangements is not properly looked after, I together with a good many more say nothing was ever done in Bombay would reflect more to its credit than a proper Soldiers Home where our soldiers both going home and comming out could spend an evening and meet their friends there, our worthy friend also says there are places in Colaba where a soldier can spend his evening without going to Bombay well I must acknowledge there are such places wher a soldier can get all he requires. But in Justice to us are we to remain confined to the limits of Colaba while we are stationed here perhaps for two or three years, it is quite absurd for any man to think so and our worthy friend forgot to mention that there are one or two canteens here also and a canteen with its glaring lights, and a Piano in full swing are temptations which few can resist, and moreover I know men who would never enter a canteen if they got some decent place to go to elsewhere and that elsewhere I hope will be the Soldier Home, Colaba Causway, there is an old Motto I once read would suit some of our so-called friends, viz:—(*Ex nihilo nil fiat*). In conclusion all I can say is may God speed the noble work the Rev. G.W. Clatterbuck and Major Wilford has taken such an interest in.

*Vide Miss Robinson Bi-annual List of Visitors and et.

## THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

THE following is the draft report of the Municipal Standing Committee, which was adopted as a resolution on the motion of Mr. Carroll, seconded by Dr. Blaney, at the meeting of the Standing Committee on Wednesday evening, which is to be forwarded to the Corporation for its information. Resolved (1) that with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, passed on the 10th June 1889, the Corporation be informed that the recommendations contained in Standing Committee's resolution dated 22nd May last, embodied such part of the work to be done at the Malabar Hill Reservoir as is considered by Sir John Fowler to be most urgent, namely, the provision of an asphalte or concrete surface to the floor of the settling basin, the provision of turbine overflow and sludge-pipe, cushions for outlets of filters, and the repointing the walls of the distributing basin. (2) These recommendations are strictly in accordance with the procedure which Sir John Fowler advises should be followed out, namely, "the completion of the work of the walls and the floor of the settling basin, * * * before any farther work is proceeded with, partly as a training for the men and inspectors and partly to ascertain the complete adequacy of the work of restoration for its intended object." (3) The outlay on these urgent works is estimated at Rs. 97,930 only, whereas the carrying out of the whole of the improvements to the two reservoirs, suggested by Sir John Fowler, would involve an expenditure of Rs. 9,93,100, to which, to give full effect to his recommendations, should be added Rs. 4,50,000 for completing the filter beds at Vehar. This sum of Rs. 9,93,100 includes, amongst other terms, the provision of Rs. 1,75,000 for extending the filtering accommodation at the BhanderwadaReservoir, which would also, incidentally, involve the re-pointing of the uppermost eight feet of the storage basin upon which the new filter beds are intended to rest. In addition to this work, costing Rs. 1,75,000, Municipal executive recommend that the filtering accommodation at the Malabar Hill Reservoir should be similarly extended, for if there is good reason for filtering the whole of the Vehar water, there must be at least equally good reason for filtering the whole of the Tulsi water, which is more impure. But the consideration of the extension of the filter beds at the Malabar Hill Reservoir cannot be treated apart from the extension of the storage capacity of the reservoir and the Municipal executive consider that in view of the Tansa water being brought into Bombay, the reservoir should be extended at least so far as to provide, in conjunction with the existing storage capacity, a total storage capacity of Rs. 56,000,000 gallons; that is to say, a complete two days' supply from all sources, except the water brought in by the Vehar twenty-four-inch main, which, as will be remembered, is delivered direct to the northern portions of the Island. (4) As just stated, the most urgent works, are those included in the estimate of Rs. 97,930, and, so far as this outlay is concerned, the Standing Committee felt justified in proposing that the Corporation should accord its sanction thereto. But as regards the remaining and much more extensive works it is obvious that some time will be required for the full discussion by the Corporation of a scheme which involves such heavy outlay. The whole of the papers, including Sir John Fowler's report and the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee have been circulated to the Corporation and are bound up as appendix D to Y, vol XII. of the Municipal Record, and pages 462 to 470.

## RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 24th inst.:—

| | In. cts. | | | In. cts. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bandora ..... | 5 | 99 | Baroda ..... | 5 | 96 |
| Panjoo ..... | 3 | 73 | Mehmadabad ..... | 3 | 66 |
| Vaiturna ..... | 3 | 47 | Ahmedabad ..... | 2 | 74 |
| Palghur..... | 3 | 62 | Viramgam..... | 3 | 49 |
| Gholvad ..... | 1 | 67 | Wadhwan ..... | 2 | 0 |
| Daman ... ..... | 4 | 18 | Dabhoi ..... | 5 | 16 |
| Balsar ..... | 1 | 38 | Savalia ..... | 5 | 77 |
| Navsari..... | 2 | 7 | Godhra ..... | 5 | 47 |
| Surat ..... | 0 | 56 | Kharaghoda ..... | 0 | 54 |
| Broach ..... | 1 | 41 | Kim ..... | 1 | 23 |

WHAT the *Birmingham Post* characterises as "the ridiculous report" circulated to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain has had some kind of indirect offer of the Governorship of the Cape, and that he at one period thought of accepting it, is wholly unfounded. We are told that "the idea that the right hon. gentleman would consent to expatriate himself in the fashion suggested is preposterous."

## PRESERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL CATTLE IN INDIA.

ON Wednesday evening Shriman Swamy of Allahabad was accorded a welcome at a meeting held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, under the auspices of the Society for the Preservation of Horned Cattle, to hear the Swamy's views on the preservation of agricultural cattle in India. On the motion of Mr. Virjivandass Madhavdas, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, chairman of the Society for the Preservation of horned Cattle, was called to the chair. There was a pretty large attendance of Hindus and Parsees, with a sprinkling of Mahomedans, and less than half a dozen Europeans.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said: I have to thank you, gentlemen, for the honour conferred upon me to take the chair of such a representative assembly gathered to welcome our well-known friend, Shriman Swamy of Allahabad. We have all read so much and heard so often of the Swamy's work that it makes further introduction unnecessary. I am convinced, gentlemen, that if the movement which the Swamy has taken up in right earnest and brought to the front succeeds in the end, much good will accrue therefrom to the people of India. The usefulness of a cow, and that alone, entitles her to the veneration she is given. There is not, perhaps, in the whole order of creation, any other animal more useful to men than cow, which gives us milk, with which we can make butter, ghee, and a thousand and one other delicacies; and she is the mother of the bovine species extensively used in agricultural operations. I need not go the length of detailing the manifold advantages of the movement to all alike. The Swamy will entertain you with his eloquence, which, I am sure, will engage your attention pretty well. I hope you will give him an indulgent and impartial hearing. It only remains for me to perform the most agreeable duty to welcome the Swamy, which I proceed to do with the greatest pleasure. On behalf of the members of the Society for the Preservation of Horned Cattle, I welcome the Swamy with all my heart; and I now call upon him to address the meeting on the subject. (Applause.)

Shriman Swamy, who was cordially received, in the course of an address which lasted two hours said that the movement was intimately connected with one of the greatest social reforms in this country. The solution of the difficulties connected with the question was partly in their own hands and those of the Government. He drew a contrast between the prosperous condition of the people of India, in ancient times, and their present impoverished state. He then took a general survey of the climate, scenery, and fertility of land which the country enjoyed, and referred to the highly prosperous state of agriculture in former times, remarking that if at present one considered the ins and outs of the subject, he would find that India was externally a happy, but internally a miserable, country. These were, he said, the direct consequences of the striking diminution in the number of agricultural cattle. The Government had been for a long time indifferent in the matter, but he was glad to observe that the Government of Bombay had but recently established a Veterinary College and Hospital for the amelioration of the condition of animals. But it must be remembered that the Bombay Presidency was not the whole of India. The lecturer then cited a mass of statistics in support of his contentions. He first considered the subject in its agricultural aspect, and remarked that in the agricultural statistics of British India for 1885-86 he found figures regarding catt

hides from India during the last five years, the lecturer said to that it had increased nine times, showing a proportionate increase in the number of animals slaughtered. In Europe agricultural operations were carried on by horses, but in India, neither horses nor any other animals could be of use by the poor agriculturists. The Swamy said that in the United Kingdom the income per head per year was £35, whereas according to the calculations of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee—(cheers)—than whom India had not produced a better man—(renewed cheers),—it was only £2 per head per year. He asked whether an Englishman could ever possibly live on £2 a year. Englishmen, who were rolling in wealth, and receiving salaries of thousands of rupees, could hardly conceive such a depth of poverty as prevailed in India. (Applause.) It would be like asking a blind man to estimate the value of a diamond. (Laughter and applause.) Englishmen were perfectly blind to the poverty of India, because they had been living in a land of riches and wealth from their very infancy. As regarded beef, the Famine Commissioners said that beef did not enter into the general dietary of the population, and the demand for it came from the British Army and the European residents of the country. The Hindoos of course abstained from its use on religious grounds; the meat which the Mahomedans used was generally that of sheep and goats, and the great mass of the inhabitants of India tasted no animal food whatever from one end of the year to the other, except ghee, curds, and butter. Cows were not killed in Arabia, Egypt, and other places: and she was not even, as a rule, killed in England. If cows were not killed in America and other civilised parts of the world, why should they be slaughtered in India. An appeal to Government was, therefore, necessary in the welfare of the empire, for some such legislation to conserve agricultural and dairy cattle, as was extended to games of the jungle and fishes of the deep. (Applause.) This was most urgently wanted in the interests of the rulers and the ruled, with a view to avoid the impending calamity of agricultural failure, which meant nothing short of death to the people of India. (Applause.) Addressing his Mahomedan friends, the lecturer said that he was not carried away by any religious feelings or sentiments, but spoke from a pure desire to promote the welfare and well-being of all India. The utility of the cow was not taken advantage of by the Hindoos alone, but the animal was serviceable equally to the Mahomedans, to all creeds and nationalities. Many of the Mahomedans must have felt the want of milk during their *roja* holidays. He had himself seen hundreds of Mahomedans wandering with money in their hands to purchase milk, but they returned disappointed, as there was no milk to be had for their use. It was mentioned in the Koran that a cow was *halal*, that is eatable; but there was nothing said about its being killed and its flesh used as food. In a book written by a Unani hakim it was mentioned that the flesh of a cow was productive of disease, its milk was medicine, and its ghee was cure. The Hindoos and Mahomedans fell out solely on account of the slaughter of the cows. They had lived as neighbours now for thousands of years, and yet they had not been able to reconcile themselves. He appealed to the good sense of the Mahomedans and asked if it was not advisable to give up this one thing, which would unite the two communities in one holy bond of brotherhood, and which would sink all their sectional differences and religious animosities, so that they might stand shoulder to shoulder as friends and brothers and members of one community. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, who was received with cheers, proposed, "That this meeting of the residents of Bombay and suburbs, representing all creeds, professions, and persuasions, recognises the importance of the movement in its economic, sanitary, agricultural, commercial, social, and political aspects, and records its sympathy and promises co-operation with the Central Committee of the Cow Memorial Fund at Allahabad." Mr. Telang said that the statement in the resolution, that all creeds, professions, and persuasions sympathised with the object of the movement, was one in which all classes of the Indian community might well be expected to join. He had for a long time been of opinion that there was a great deal in what had been put forward in support of the preservation of the cow, which deserved a very careful and deliberate consideration of all people who had at heart the welfare of the Empire. (Applause.) As regarded the practical mode for securing that object, there was, he thought, very considerable room for a difference of opinion. But he thought there could be no difference of opinion upon the point that the main object to which this movement was directed was one which claimed the sympathy of all, and to which all of them ought to render such assistance as was in their power. The lecturer had made a reference to the action of Government in this matter. There might be some difficulty in that part of the operations which were necessary for securing the object in view. He remembered on the occasion of the Jubilee, when a representation was made upon this subject in which he himself had joined, the late Sir Maxwell Melvill, speaking about it, said that Government were in an embarrassing position; and he explained to Mr. Telang the embarrassment that would be created by the Government complying with their request. Mr. Telang thought one could easily see on consideration that there would be some embarrassment caused if Government were to take action in the matter, but it could be got over if some mode were devised by which Government might possibly be induced to take it into their consideration. There could be no embarrassment whatever if action were taken by the public generally; and holding that opinion, he had no hesitation in commending the resolution to the acceptance of the meeting (Applause.)

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker seconded the resolution.

Dr. Kirtikar, in speaking in support of the resolution, said the Indian race was degenerating. The degeneration was, among other things, caused by starvation, inasmuch as the Indian people had now to live on rice and water, whereas formerly they had substantial food in the shape of ghee, curds, and other products of milk.

The resolution was then adopted unanimously. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and to the lecturer.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE VACANCY ON THE HIGH COURT BENCH.

THE *Gujarat Mitra* urges the claims of native law'ers equally competent with the European Barristers for the vacant seat on the High Court Bench, and hopes that under the *regime* of a Governor like H. E. Lord Reay and that of a Chief Justice like Sir Charles Sargent no European will get the post on which the claims of natives are strong. With regard to the names of Messrs. Shantaram Narayan, Badrudin Tyabji, Mahadev Govind Ranade, and K. T. Telang for the vacancy, the *Mitra* points out the technical difficulty against the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. K. T. Telang. In appointing the Hon'ble Mr. Badrudin the claims of several leading Barristers are overlooked, and at the same time that Hon'ble gentleman has a chance to become Advocate-General. As the late Mr. Nanabhai's election was made from the High Court Pleaders, the paper is of opinion that the selection should be made from the remaining two gentlemen, *viz.*, Mr. Shantaram Narayan, and R. B. M. G. Ranade, among whom Mr. Shantaram's claims were considered very strong even at the time when Mr. Nanabhai was first raised to the Bench in 1873.

The *Gujrati*, a local weekly, adds the names of Messrs. Vasudev Jugannath Kirtikar, and S. N. Tagore of the Bombay Civil Service, to those mentioned above, and writes "As regards the appointment that is to be made, we must frankly say we have not the slightest objection against Mr. Telang or Mr. Badrudin personally, but their elevation to the Bench at this time would be an unwarrantable slur upon some of the ablest and most experienced pleaders on the Appellate Side, whose merits even Messrs. Telang and Badrudin would gladly acknowledge. If successful practice extending over a period of twenty years does not entitle a pleader to a seat on the Bench, despite the express regulations on the subject, High Court pleaders would be deprived of one of the best incentives to honest exertion, and their class, as a whole, will suffer in a perceptible degree in public esteem. We hope the present learned Chief Justice, who is so well-known for his remarkable judicial fairness, will not recommend the adoption of any step derogatory to the dignity of a class of men who have invariably given entire satisfaction to the learned judges on the Bench.

The *Hindustan* writes:—We cannot for a moment believe the current rumour that the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai is not to be filled up. When the claims of natives for two seats on the Bench of the Calcutta High Court has been decided, it will be a matter of regret if what right we present enjoy is stopped.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates, A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

## SOCIAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.

THE National Indian Association which has for its objects social progress and education in India has issued its nineteenth annual report. It would appear that a considerable number of new students arrived in England during the past year, who have mostly come for legal or medical professional study. The friendly aid given to them has, as usual, been of various kinds, according to individual requirements. Indian gentlemen who seek information respecting technical or other educational experience have been assisted in their objects; and, through the kindness of the corresponding members of the Association in the United States, those who travelled in America have received most useful introductions.

Miss Manning's reception in India was very gratifying. From the time of her reaching Bombay, where a committee was formed to meet her on arrival and to arrange a brilliant party in her honour, she was everywhere most cordially welcome by the branches of the Association, as well as by private friends. Miss Manning's visit is expected to prove of use in respect to the progress of the branches in India. Travelling as honorary secretary of the Association, attention was naturally called to its aims and work in quarters, where before it was little known, and the establishment of some new branches has been one result of her journey.

The work of the branches of Bengal, Madras, Poona, and of the Punjab Association is considered satisfactory. The other branches have not yet had time to issue reports; and regarding the branch at Bombay, which had been lately inactive, the report states that it was recently re-organised under the presidency of Mrs. Scott, whose friendly exertions to promote intercourse between those of different nationalities have been very successful.

The Hyderabad branch, of which Mrs. Howell (Residency) is president, has founded a school for high-class Mahomedan girls, which is gradually making progress. The attempt is one of unusual character, and its success is likely to be of influence among the Mahomedan community, by lessening the objections to school-training among the classes which have hitherto been opposed to it. The council consider the establishment of a branch of the Association in the State of Mysore a very satisfactory movement.

In conclusion, the council desire to call the attention of members of the Association and of the public to the need of increased contributions for carrying out their various lines of work in England and in India. It is true that each branch has its separate funds; but it is very difficult to obtain much help in India for the kind of objects that this association aims at. By degrees, the educated classes are recognising the importance of instruction for girls; yet many causes make such advance on their part very slow. Practical English sympathy goes far to convince them that they should themselves show zeal in the cause; and on all sides it is evident that support from the West, even though limited, is greatly valued, and that it will help to initiate, as well as to maintain, many useful movements. The council, therefore, earnestly hope that all who realise the importance of cultivating friendly relation between English and Indians, and who also realise how essential it is to educate, not only the men, but the women of India, will give freely to the National Indian Association, which has the confidence of the social reformers of that country, and which rests upon the simple basis of fellow-feeling and cordiality.

## A MADRAS MILITARY SCANDAL.

ON Monday morning, at the Egmore Presidency Magistrate's Court, before Colonel J. Macdonald Smith, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Honorary Captain George Mathias Dorsey, Deputy Commissary attached to the Madras Gun Carriage Factory as an Overseer, and Store Sergeant Hogg, of the Gun Carriage Factory, stood charged at the instance of Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Brereton, Assistant Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, under Sections 409 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust and cheating, in respect of the sum of Rs. 119-12-6.

The summons stated that the accused had "wrongfully obtained, received, and misappropriated, and did not account to Government for the sum of Rs. 119-12-6, or thereabouts, being the excess value of certain articles of hardware sold by Messrs. Chellapillay Chetty and Co. to Government." The information on which the summons was issued set forth that Captain Dorsey was Deputy Commissary and Overseer in the Madras Gun Carriage Factory, and Store Sergeant Hogg was employed as store-keeper in the same Government Military Factory. During the months of October and November 1885 and January 1886 certain stores were required for Government, there being some emergent work to be done for Government. Those stores were procured by Captain Dorsey and Store Sergeant Hogg in the local market from Messrs. Chellapillay Chetty and Co., hardware merchants of Rasappah Chetty Street, Madras. It is alleged that Messrs. Chellapillay Chetty and Co., in the first instance, charged Captain Dorsey in his private account with that firm for the said stores, but subsequently reduced the prices of those stores at the instance of Captain Dorsey. Before payment could be made for the stores so purchased on behalf of Government certain necessary documents had to be prepared. That was done under the instructions of the two accused. It was alleged that Government was charged the prices originally charged by the Chetty's firm; and in some cases higher prices, instead of the reduced prices agreed upon by Captain Dorsey, were charged to Government. It was also stated that Government was induced by the accused to pay for one item which was not supplied at all, and that Government was further induced, on the representation of the accused, to pay an excess of what was actually due to the Chetty's firm for the stores purchased for Government from the firm, and that such excess was refunded by the Chetty to Store Sergeant Hogg, and that that money was eventually appropriated by Captain Dorsey and Sergeant Hogg.

In support of this statement evidence is being led and in the course of his deposition the Chetty said: These books are now in exactly the same state as they were in when the police came to me. They were kept in the ordinary course of business by me, and contained entries which were made at the time the transactions took place. Captain Dorsey never sent me a written order for these goods. He always gave his orders personally. I see this paper handed to me. It came from Captain Dorsey. It bears his signature. I know his signature. The memo. is dated 20th September 1888. It reads thus "Please send a memo. of the value of a dozen locks like the sample sent." I had never received a similar memo from Captain Dorsey on account of purchases for the Gun Carriage Factory. I see this paper. It was also received from Captain Dorsey. I do not know when for it bears no date. It says:—"Please supply four more locks of the same kind." This was received by me on the 21st September 1888. I have two gomastas—Moonesawa my Chetty and Ramakistna Chetty. The case was adjourned.

## EVENTFUL VOYAGE OF THE "OCEANA."

THE "Oceana" arrived at Colombo with the Australian mails on the 17th inst. overdue, having been expected the previous morning. The vessel is unusually crowded with passengers for this time of year, and these had the full benefit of the S. W. monsoon while on their way up. The steamer left Sydney on May 25, the day after the Queen's Birthday, and she had no sooner started on her voyage than she encountered strong to moderate winds, and heavy rains. From Melbourne to Adelaide there were fresh winds, while from King George's Sound the weather was very severe, and with strong head winds and high seas it took four days to accomplish the distance which is usually covered in about two days. Three days or so before the vessel arrived at Colombo she met with thick weather again, and had to push on in the face of very heavy squalls, arriving here eventually a day later than she was due, though this delay was owing to the fact of her being late in getting into King George's Sound rather than to the bad weather she met with near Colombo. As far as the vessel was concerned she bore it all very well and met with no accident; but she rolled terribly, some say by reason of her lighter cargo being at the bottom; but, from whatever cause, it was certain all the passengers were glad when the vessel got into Colombo and were able to spend a night on shore. There were two sad events in connection with the voyage, namely, a couple of deaths on board followed by the impressive "burials at sea." One of those who were lowered into the deep was a second-class passenger named Thomas Hall, said to be a storekeeper of Auckland New Zealand. He joined the vessel at Melbourne, and, soon after she left that port, he was found to be in an advanced stage of consumption. The ship's doctor (Mr. Powell) did all he possibly could for him, but the malady had got such a hold on the unfortunate man that no human aid could save him, and he died on the 15th. He had no friends or relations aboard. The other fatality was the death of a fireman, named Sheikh Ahmed Samsoodeen, a Hindustani fireman, employed on board. While serving on the vessel at Sydney, he contracted bronchitis, and he died on Saturday night last from congestion of the lungs, his body being buried next day.—*Times of Ceylon.*

## BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 25th June, 1889, is published in yesterday's *Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Rain at Manora 5 cents. Weather, cloudy; strong westerly winds. River Kotri on 24th 15½ feet against 11 feet 2 inches on the same date last year. Rabi harvesting not quite complete; preparations for kharif still going on in places. Rabi blight in Mirpur Batoro; locusts in Johi; no damage done. Cattle in Karachi and Kotri suffering from want of fodder.

Shikarpur.—River high and favourable. Cotton flourishing in Mitho. Embankment of the Indus breached.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting finished; kharif cultivation in progress. Agricultural stock unhealthy.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crickets in Sir lands departed; flight of locusts appeared in Shahdadpur Taluka from the west, disappearing in the same direction. Water-supply in Shahdadpur much improved. Jowari 44 and wheat 25 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Light showers of rain in Dholka, Viramgam, and Sanand. Land prepared for kharif cultivation and rain wanted.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week, Godhra 41, Kalol 42, Halol 35, Dohad 30, Jhalod 30 cents. Prices of food-grain stationary. Slight small-pox in Godhra Taluka.

Kaira.—Slight rain throughout the district except Matar and Kapadvanj; maximum at Thasra 30 cents, minimum at Mehmadabad 9 cents; Kaira 11 cents, —total at Kaira 5 inches 6 cents. Land prepared for monsoon sowings which are retarded by insufficient rainfall. Agricultural stock good.

Broach.—Weather cloudy; slight showers throughout the district. In Jambusar Taluka 47 cases of cholera, 16 deaths; 13 cases of small-pox in Amod Taluka, 1 death. Cattle healthy. Scarcity of fodder in Broach and Jambusar Talukas. Price of food-grains normal. Monsoon preparations completed. Rain urgently needed.

Surat.—Rain maximum 99 cents at Surat, minimum 21 cents at Chorasi; total maximum 4 inches 4 cents at Pardi, minimum 1 inch 7 cents at Chorasi. Land being prepared for kharif crops but rain wanted; rice sowing in progress in Bardoli, Jalalpor, Bulsar, and Chikhli. Agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains normal. Slight cattle-disease in Pardi; cholera in Bulsar and Pardi, slightly also in Olpad, Chorasi and Surat City, 43 cases and 24 deaths.

Khandesh.—Weather cloudy; slight rain in some places; maximum 1 inch and 2 cents at Peta Raver, minimum 2 cents at Dhulia. Sowing operations retarded for want of rain. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory owing to the scarcity of fodder in general and of water in some places. Ague in Savda; small-pox at Erandol, Pachora, and Peta Parola; cholera in five talukas, 136 cases, 45 fatal. Prices of food-grains as before.

Nasik.—Rain during the week 71 cents, total 1 inch 84 cents; more rain wanted throughout the district. Sowing retarded in Chandor, Yeola, and Malegaon Talukas. Cattle poor for want of sufficient fodder. Prices steady. Cholera in parts of Nasik, Igatpuri, Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, and Malegaon Talukas, cases 146, fatal 69.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, heavy on 25th; total of week 5 inches 17 cents, total to date 14 inches, 40 cents, being 3 inches 74 cents below average. Average abnormal temperature *nil* from 19th to 21st and 24th, 1deg. warm on 22nd and 23rd, and 4deg. cool on 25th. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind northerly from 19th to 21st, afterwards wind normal.

Thana.—Rain 4 inches 55 cents, total 8 inches 94 cents; rain general throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Cholera in Salsette, Vada, Shahapur and Bhiwndi Talukas; cases 96, fatal 68. Condition of agricultural stock good. Price, second sort rice, 19 pounds as compared with 22 pounds in the corresponding week last year.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 24th June 1889)—Rain during week 2 inches 88 cents, total 13 inches 45 cents. Public health good; small-pox in the Alibag and Pen Talukas; measles in Alibag Taluka. Young plants good. Agricultural operations in progress. Rice, second sort, 21½ pounds; tur dal, second sort, 18½ pounds.

Ratnagiri.—Good rainfall throughout the district; maximum 5 inches and 24 cents at Ratnagiri, minimum 3 inches and 27 cents at Samgameshvar. Agricultural operations progressing. Public health good; small-pox in two talukas and cattle-disease in one taluka.

Poona.—Slight rain in all the talukas except in Peta Baramati; maximum 97 cents in Maval and minimum 5 cents in Purandhar Taluka; more rain wanted throughout the district. Transplantation of rice and nagli plants commenced in Junnar Taluka; sowing of rice in progress in the Maval portion of Haveli Taluka, Young rice and nagli plants doing well in Peta Mulshi and taluka Maval; elsewhere sowing of kharif retarded for want of sufficient rain. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in three talukas. Cholera in Haveli Taluka, 19 attacks and 13 deaths. Prices of bajri 26 and jowari 32 pounds in the district, and bajri 25 and jowari 30 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain maximum Jamkhed 2 inches 31 cents, minimum Parner 7 cents. Sowing of kharif retarded for want of rain in six talukas. Scarcity of fodder and drinking water in parts. Agricultural stock fair. Cholera in parts of Nagar, Kopargaon, Sangamner, and Akola; attacks 77, deaths 39. Bajri 29 and jowari 38 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain maximum Madha 1 inch 93 cents, minimum Pandharpur 24 cents. Hundi and maize crops in Sangola and Malsiras Talukas are flourishing, and sugarcane plantations in Sangola, Malsiras, and Barsi Talukas are doing well; sowing operation has not been commenced for want of sufficient rain; sowing of turmeric in Barsi and that of maize and chillies in bagayat lands in Malsiras Taluka has been commenced. Small-pox in two villages of Madha and Karmala Talukas continues; cholera in Sholapur, Barsi, Madha, and Karmala, 313 cases and 151 deaths. Land is being prepared for the next season. Weather cloudy. Average prices of food-grain as before.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 25 cents, total 5 inches 25 cents; slight rain in five talukas. Sowing of kharif in progress in seven talukas. Agricultural stock good. More rain wanted. Prices of fodder high owing to insufficient rainfall.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum Badami 98 cents, minimum Muddebihal 16 cents; kharif sowing commenced in places throughout the district. Cholera in all talukas. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 63 cents, total 14 inches 79 cents; more rain for sowing required to the north-east. Rice crop doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain partial and deficient; during week 20 cents, during season 6 inches 25 cents. Early sowing nearly completed in the western part, rain much wanted to the east and south where preparations for sowing are progressing. Scarcity of fodder and drinking water in two talukas. Fever, ague, measles, small-pox and cattle-disease in parts; cholera in six talukas cases 143, deaths 57.

Kanara.—Rain throughout district; maximum Bhatkal 7 inches 23 cents, minimum Mundgod 14 cents; Karwar 2 inches 59 cents. Rice and nagli sowing continues; early sown rice plants healthy. Small-pox in four talukas and cattle-disease in two.

Rajkot.—Ploughing of land for monsoon crops still in progress. Rain much wanted. Agricultural stock in poor condition owing to scarcity of fodder.

Wadhwan.—Rain 5 cents, total 2 inches 47 cents. Weather during day cloudy and nights clear. Fodder scarcity being felt. Monsoon preparation in progress.

Baroda.—29 cents rain during week, total 6 inches 98 cents. Slight cholera continues; in Baroda City 33 cases, 11 deaths; small-pox in Vyara Mahal. Land being prepared for cultivation; standing crops in fair condition. No disease among cattle. Scarcity of fodder in Amreli division. General weakness in cattle of Kadi division owing to last year's scarcity of grass. Prices bajri 26, wheat 18, and rice 17 pounds.

General Remarks.—Rain throughout Presidency proper and in Karachi, but insufficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kathiawar, and sowing, therefore, retarded in many places. Sowing progressing in parts of Surat, Thana, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar, and Kanara. Young crops good in Kolaba, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Kanara, and Baroda, and cotton flourishing in Shikarpur. Transplantation progressing in Poona. Rati blight in Mirpur Batoro in Karachi District. Locusts appeared in parts of Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier, but no damage done. Fodder scarce in Khandesh and in parts of Gujarat, Karachi, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar. Water scarce in parts of Khandesh, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

## B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY FACILITIES.

THE following memorial, extensively signed, has been addressed to Mr. J. R. Duxbury, General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway:—

SIR,—We, the undersigned merchants and inhabitants and landholders of Taluka Dahanu, in the district of Tanna, learn with regret that in timing the departure of the down mail trains of your railway as from the 1st July next, without effecting other collateral changes, sufficient regard has not been paid to the requirements or the convenience of ourselves and other persons residing at Bombay and other places who, from duty or public or private business, have frequently occasion to pay flying visits to different parts of Northern Konkan lying between Damaun Road station on the south and Palghur station on the north.

2. Under the time tables still in force Dahanu can be reached per down mail after business hours from Bombay. Non-mail stations between Palghur and Damaun can also be reached by night by persons regularly engaged in business at Bombay as well as by tradesmen and others who may have gone from these localities to Bombay on petty business and the like by going down per mail train to Dahanu or Damaun and coming up by the up Ahmedabad train. In this manner persons who would otherwise not be able to visit these districts oftener than once or twice in a year have been able to pay frequent visits to different non-mail stations profiting the traffic department to some extent.

3. According to the time table now in contemplation the mail train will cease to call at Dahanu, although it is the principal station of the taluka of that name with a civil court, a mamlutdar's court, and forest, abkari, and customs department offices, besides other places of frequent resort. Umbergaum reached via Vevjee has two magistrates with the divisional mahalkari and also forest, abkari, and customs officers. At several other sea-faring villages also there are customs officers, besides there being a considerable business in forest produce transacted at different out-of-the-way places throughout the year. These courts and offices and the business above referred to necessarily imply (as the fact is) that at all seasons of the year a greater or smaller number of people are required to travel to and fro between the mail stations of Palghur and Damaun. Of these, some at any rate come from Bombay, whether they are permanent residents of that city or have gone there merely on business. For such persons the provision of a night train of any description leaving Bombay at some hour after sunset is, we submit, an absolute necessity. Such a train would bring them down early enough to attend all courts and offices after being refreshed with a healthy nap and some breakfast, &c., whereas in the absence of such a convenience, they would have to come a day too early, unless they would undergo the risk of attending too late on the day proper. In the absence of all manner of hostelry establishments, and even of decent places of sojourn for strangers of the middle classes to put up at (which is one significant feature of these places), the hardship to be endured by coming a day too early would be intolerable. At the same time the danger to person or property consequent on being too late at court would be inconceivably great. Thus the public of this taluka and all others in any way concerned in it are likely to be very grievously affected by the intended change, unless some arrangement is made for providing a supplemental train service for these localities.

The S.-E. and N.-E. sections of the G. I. P. Railway have, beside the mail trains, several ordinary trains to carry passengers to and fro, starting at different hours in the day, so that persons whom business prevents from starting during the day are enabled to go either late in the evening or at ease under cover of the night. The B. B. and C. I. Railway has not half that number of passenger trains running, and those that run are practically useless for business men, starting as they do early morning and before noon from Bombay.

We will not take upon ourselves the duty of fixing the exact way in which the required night train should be provided. We may, however, suggest some reasonable ways of providing the same, leaving you to determine which one the Company should adopt for obviating the serious difficulties above recited.

In the first place, we would suggest that the present down Verar local train be extended up to Bulsar. Under existing arrangements, we hear it to be alleged by the company that there is no traffic further than Verar to justify such extention. This may be true as matters now stand. But when the mails will cease to call at Dahanu, all the mail traffic for that station will be diverted to the local. Moreover, the establishment of a direct night train up to Bulsar will in the long run divert part of the mail train traffic for stations up to Bulsar to this local, with the result that the crowding and inconvenience commonly endured by passengers on through or longer journeys by the mail at present will be removed or materially diminished, and the public bound on distant journeys will be greatly relieved and comforted thereby. To this must be added at least part of the present traffic between Damaun and Dahanu stations on the south and the non-mail stations on the north of each of these stations, which are now reached by means of the up Ahmedabad ordinary picking up passengers just arrived by the down mail. Lastly, we presume that the knowledge of a direct night train in lieu of the more circuitous, costly, and troublesome, if not even hazardous, passage first by down mail to Dahanu or Damaun and then by the up passenger will probably induce many persons who are not now availing themselves of the present circuitous route to travel by night on inspection trips or visits or on pleasure. The arguments in favour of an extention of the above-mentioned local are, we believe, incontrovertible and numerous. If however, the company is for sound reasons unable to extend it at present, other means are available for providing us with the necessary conveyance. Thus (a) one composite 1st and 2nd class and one or two 3rd class vehicles may be attached to one of the ordinary pick-up-goods trains leaving Grant Road at night; or (b) the Ahmedabad up passenger train may be started two or three hours later so as to permit down mail passengers to be picked up from Bulsar or Damaun; or (c) an early morning up local may be started from Bulsar to run up to Verar or Bombay.

In conclusion, we beg to hope that you will be pleased to take the abovementioned difficulties into your mature consideration and to arrange before the termination of this month a night train service for non mail stations. By so doing you will confer a great boon on us and many many others in whom we are directly or indirectly concerned, while at the same time you will secure to the company not an insignificant amount of revenue, which under other circumstances will certainly be lost.

A CURIOUS phenomenon is reported in connection with the recent centennial celebrations in New York City. According to the *New York Herald*, an operator at a telephone in Philadelphia, nearly a hundred miles from New York, heard a band of music playing in New York City, the ringing of church bells, the whistles of steamboats, and the shouts of the civic and military processions. It was her duty to take Press news from the long distance telephone, and she wore a metal cap, to which was attached a receiver pressed close to the ear. During the naval pageant welcoming the arrival of President Harrison, she distinctly heard steam whistling, cannon firing, bells chiming, while the shouts and hurrahs of the attendant crowds were perfectly borne to her ears.

A MOST striking and significant return was issued recently in England. It is an official account of sixty-three prosecutions, to which twenty-five members of the Imperial Parliament have been subjected under the Coercion Act. Of these sixty-three prosecutions, thirty-nine resulted in sentences of imprisonment, amounting in the aggregate to more than nine years. In twenty-one cases these iniquitous sentences were appealed against; in one notorious instance—happily in only one—the sentence was increased; in seven cases the period of imprisonment was reduced; and in one the conviction was quashed. These reductions took altogether about a year and a half off the nine years of imprisonment to which these members of Parliament were sentenced, leaving seven and a half years as the aggregate they have been called on to suffer.' It is well that an official record of these proceedings should be made, as a guide to posterity in its study of the curious political phenomenon which calls itself "the Unionist Party." The return is defective in not giving the "charges" on which these members of Parliament were tried, convicted, and sentenced; but it gives the section of the Coercion Act under which the prosecution was brought. Taken together with the far longer list of private persons who have been imprisoned for doing in Ireland what it is perfectly lawful to do in England, the return is a striking practical illustration of the meaning of the "Unionist" intention to make the law in both countries identical.

## MISSION WORK IN INDIA.

THE annual report of the Bombay or Western India Auxiliary of the Church Missionary Society for last year has been published. One greatly neglected sphere of missionary effort, it states, is the Muhammadan population scattered about the Presidency. Should the Muhammadan branch of the work be strengthened by the appointment of an additional missionary, it is hoped that special efforts will be made to open up evangelistic work in some of those districts in the Presidency where Muhammadans are to be found in considerable numbers. An Anglo-Vernacular High School still continues to be a much needed missionary agency at Nasik. Some recent disclosures in connection with the Government High School seem to increase the urgency of the call to our Society without delay to establish Christian education in this important centre. We practically close the door of the city and districts to all other Societies, and yet ourselves fail to supply what would be supplied for them by almost any other Society in a similar position. Dhulia should undoubtedly be the head-quarters of a European Missionary, who might not only evangelise that section of Khandesh, but also seek to open up work among the plains and hill Bhils in the neighbouring districts. While bearing the same name, the Bhils of Khandesh are practically to all intents and purposes, so far as language and other considerations are concerned, so distinct from the Bhils of Rajputana that it, by no means, discharges our responsibility with regard to the Khandesh Bhils, to say that we are carrying on work among the Bhils of Rajputana. While so much interest is taken in the Kolis and Sonthals and Paharis and other hill or aboriginal tribes and even the Bhils of Rajputana, it does seem strange that the Bhils and Kolis and other hill and aboriginal tribes of the Bombay Presidency should fail to have any special attention bestowed upon them, though in this respect, of course, they only share in whatever disabilities attach to the Western India Mission generally.

The past year has witnessed a very decided step in advance in this respect. The rules regulating the organization of the Native Church in its relation to the Society, and laying down methods for developing among its members a missionary spirit and the principle of self-support, have after much careful and prolonged consideration received their final form, and been approved by the Corresponding Committee and the Parent Committee. As the evangelization of India depends so greatly upon the influence and efforts of the native churches themselves, every friend of the missionary cause must rejoice in every step which is not only an indication in itself of growing numbers and an advancing organization, but which is also a guarantee of an increasing sense of responsibility and of a greater preparedness to fulfil its various obligations on the part of the native Christian body. The native church accounts, inserted in this report, will show that there has been marked progress in these respects. The report of the Bombay Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for the past year has to be chiefly a record of quiet upward progress, gradual but steadily maintained, towards a position of regained security, after the adverse circumstances described in the last report. Unhappily the Society's advance in this direction has been not a little checked during the past year by the diminution in amounts received through church offertories and public subscriptions. From these two sources, in connection with the proceeds of its depot, the incomings of the Society are derived.

## PROPOSED PASTEUR INSTITUTE IN LONDON.

IT seems that we may shortly have a Pasteur institute in London, writes a home contemporary. It is known that for some time past many medical men in this country have satisfied themselves of the success of the experiments in inoculating or vaccinating patients with hydrophobia virus, which have taken place in the long low-lying building, which forms a conspicuous object near the Observatory on the southern side of the water in Paris. As a consequence of certain discussions and preliminary consultations, it has been all but settled that a meeting is to be held at the Mansion House on the 1st proximo, in furtherance of the scheme. Lord Mayor Whitehead, we believe, paid a visit to M. Pasteur during his recent stay in Paris, and the consequence, according to a correspondent, is that he feels sufficiently interested in the matter to have promised to preside at the gathering. Of course nothing is as yet definitively arranged. It will be necessary beforehand to hear whatever can be urged against the project, and to ascertain with certainty the feeling in the matter of those best qualified to form an opinion. At first sight the Pasteur theory does sound, at all events to the layman, somewhat startling. Because a man is bitten by a mad dog or wolf, he is told that he had better go and have a superadded dose of the virus of the dreaded hydrophobia injected into his veins. Strange as this may seem, say the Pasteurians, it is nevertheless a fact that the chances of death amidst cruel torments is materially lessened. Some figures given by M. Pasteur's assistant, Dr. Armand Ruffer, certainly point to remarkable results, and it ought to be possible to verify them. Here, for instance, is a startling assertion. In the Department of the Seine, says Dr. Ruffer (including presumably Paris), 350 people were bitten by rabid dogs during 1887. Of these 306 were vaccinated at the Pasteur Institute, and 44 were left to take their chance. Now of the 306 vaccinated 0·97, or less than 1 per cent. died; of the 44 non-vaccinated 16 per cent. died. The mortality among the latter, it may be observed, exactly tallies with the statistics of mortality from hydrophobia before the Pasteurian treatment, as given by Leblanc. Other eminent authorities have placed it much higher. None place it lower; while in one case, the calculation made by Renault, it is 33 per cent. Not only is it claimed that M. Pasteur's treatment at once reduced the mortality by, on the lowest computation, eleven-twelfths; but it is said that by the improvements in the inoculation, or in scientific language the substitution of the "intensive" for the "simple" form of treatment, still more satisfactory results have been obtained. Thus the mortality among M. Pasteur's patients, which in 1885 was 1·34, or about one-and-a-third per cent., was 1·12, or little more than one-and-a-tenth per cent. in 1887, and 0·77, or just over three-quarters per cent. in 1888. This, however, it is asserted, is counting all cases, even those in which death took place; the day after the treatment was finished. If allowance were made for the period of incubation, lasting from 15 to 18 days, and consequently if only those deaths were counted which took place within fifteen days after treatment, the rate of mortality in no year has been equal to 1 per cent., the figures being as follows:—In 1885, 0·93 per cent.; in 1887, 0·67 per cent.; and in 1888, 0·52 per cent. The difference between this rate and even the moderate estimate of 16 per cent. made by Leblanc is sufficiently striking. If only these assertions can be proved, it is clear that M. Pasteur is entitled in an eminent degree to be considered as a benefactor of humanity.

Now as to the cost of suitably equipping an institute in London on the lines of that conducted by M. Pasteur. The first thing requisite, of course, is a building, and here it is difficult to fix an approximate sum. Dr. Ruffer estimates that the following apartments are indispensable:—A waiting-room; a small waiting-room for women; a small waiting-room for men; one inoculating room; a surgery and dispensary; a large laboratory, with fittings; a small room with hot-water pipes with a constant temperature for drying the virus, &c.; two small rooms; rooms for a resident medical man; room for a porter; a large shed in which to keep 30 rabbits; a small shed with cages for the reception of inoculated rabbits; another shed for storing hay, straw, &c., for the rabbits' food; and a small house with a furnace, in which dead animals and unused virus could be destroyed. The cost of the microscopes, incubators, drying apparatus, disinfecting stones, glass, &c., &c., would, it is estimated, not exceed 300*l*. As for the staff, this would consist of a medical man and an assistant, a nurse, a resident porter, an under-porter, and a page. Animals and materials would cause an expense of 230*l*. a year, while salaries would be about 780*l*. All the charges, therefore, exclusive of the

## PURE PERSONALITIES.

THERE is a rumour that not Mr. Chamberlain, but Lord Harris will probably be the new Governor of the Cape Colony and High Commissioner of South Africa. The Government could not make a more disastrous mistake, thinks a home paper. Lord Harris, it admits, is an excellent cricketer, but considers him a poor politician. Moreover, he is a young man, inexperienced, not a little rash, and given over to the folly of Imperial Federation. If he went to South Africa, he would probably try his hand at the policy which, according to Sir Hercules Robinson, would smash up British South Africa and turn all the Imperialists into Republicans.

***

Lord Harris, who is the fourth Baron of the name, is still young—very young for so important and difficult a post as that of Cape Governor and Commissioner in South Africa. He is thirty-eight years old. He is "Colonial" by birth, having first seen the light in Trinidad. He was educated at Eton, from which he proceeded to Oxford, where he did not particularly distinguish himself for scholarship. He has had some experience, but not much, of administrative government, having been Under-Secretary for India in the Salisbury Government of 1885. In the present Ministry Lord Harris is Under-Secretary for War. He loves outdoor sports, is a tiptop cricketer, and once upon a time took an Eleven to Australia.

***

A Society paper informs us of the touching fact that the Duke of Portland proposed to Miss Dallas-Yorke at afternoon tea. Lady Granby, who was convinced that the Duke and his *fiancee* were very much smitten is mainly responsible for this. The ducal swain like, Barkis, was willing but also like Barkis was deficient in flow. Lady Granby accordingly invited the couple to tea and so arranged matters that the young people were left alone together in the room. While the Marchioness was away the proposal was made, and, wonder of wonders, the Duke was accepted. What a touching idyll!

***

A good story is published by the *Birmingham Daily Post*, which, if not true, is certainly *bon trovato*—viz., that when Mr. Balfour asked Mr. Labouchere how he would regard Mr. Conybeare's imprisonment, the editor of *Truth* replied. "It would be a gross outrage on the liberty of the subject, which, if perpetrated at all, ought decidedly to be perpetrated in the Session." But, after all, Mr. Conybeare does not consume a quarter so much of the time of the House of Commons as Mr. Labouchere himself.

***

Mr. Harry Furniss has sketched so many queerpeople and queer things, in so many queer ways, that one is not surprised to learn of his having on one occasion caricatured a ghost. The clever artist was a guest at Mr. H. G. Reid's beautiful place, near Birmingham, Warley Hall, which, like every old country house, is haunted by an apparition. The Grey Lady of Warley was being discussed in the gloaming one evening by Mr. Reid and Mr. Furniss and a merry company. Suddenly, out of the gathering darkness, there came, or seemed to come, something mysterious as Poe's Raven. But its shape was neither raven nor devil; if it was anything it was the Grey Lady revisiting the glimpses of the moon. When the apparition had passed away, there was left behind, on the ground, a grey shawl, and quacking in the breasts of some of the spectators, laughter in the bosom of others. Straightway Mr. Furniss put down the ghost in pencil. The fortunate possessor of that sketch may add to the attractions of *Punch's* next picture gallery.

***

Lord George Francis Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, who gave a very neat rebuke, the other night, to the gushers, is one of the promising young men in the Tory Party. Young, that is to say, in the Parliamentary sense, for he is forty-five years old. He is clever, undoubtedly, and, in attacking an opponent, almost urbane—therefore all the more effective. But he sometimes loses his temper, and consequently sacrifices force. Those who know the House of Commons are aware that the First Lord of the Admiralty speaks much less effectively out of official harness than in it.

***

Captain Kane, of whom Lord George spoke, has long been known as one of the ablest officers in the Navy. His fellow-officers and the "bigwigs" at home knew what stuff he was made of long before he weathered that hurricane business in the Calliope. What Lord George did in his quiet, ironical way when Mr. Redmond asked for special recognition of Captain Kane's services, was to remind him that naval officers did not want to be gushed about for having done their duty. What a pity it is that Lord George, or somebody like him, has not had the revision of "despatches" from the scenes of our little wars! Now-a-days a scrimmage with the Afghans, or with the Soudanese, calls for despatches more grandiloquent than Wellington wrote about Waterloo.

***

Mr. Archibald Grove's sixpenny *Nineteenth Century* is a wonder. Nothing like the *New Review* has ever been attempted before. Fancy getting Henry James, Mrs. Lynn Linton, two authoritative expositions of the Boulanger movement, Lord Charles Beresford, and last, but not least, Lady Randolph Churchill, to write for your opening number, and to sell it at sixpence. The cover is an admirable design—type and paper are first-rate, and the selection and arrangement of articles are good. Mr. Grove has capped the record in the point of advertisements. The new editor is a young man, but he must have a shrewd head on his shoulders. Mr. Grove has not only business and journalistic capacity, but he cultivates the lighter graces. He dresses faultlessly, and his moustache is an idyll.

***

Colonel Saunderson, the Irish Conservative leader, is an enthusiastic yachtsman. He can sail his yachts as well as any Jack Tar, and rumour has it that he builds them too, from keel to truck. His Irish residence, Castle Saunderson, is situated on the southern shore of Logh Erne, and is a magnificent building, with towers that can be seen far and near. The gallant Colonel is a man of the greatest activity. His fine-drawn, eager face suggests his intense nervous energy; and his hard, iron jaws bespeak the determination of the man. Religious as well as political questions have always had a supreme interest for him. Years ago the Irish Church Synod always had the benefit of a speech from the perfervid Colonel, and at one meeting of the Synod the created a sensation by strongly attacking the doctrine of Transubstantiation. Thenceforward the Irish Catholics banned and barred him, and the Colonel took the first step—he was then a Liberal—towards the Conservatism he now professes.

***

M. de Giers, the Chancellor of the Russian Empire, is one of the finest whist players in Europe. In contradiction to his habit of mind, he is a daring impetuous player, but his supreme knowledge of the laws governing the game enables him to do this with safety. He belongs to the old high-playing school, and likes the points to stand at high figures. He is said to have lost three fortunes at whist, but that was in his young days; now he wins fortunes. The Czar is one of his pupils, and plays an excellent game. De Giers has another passion—coins. He has a collection of antique coins which the cognoscenti have valued at forty thousand pounds. Whist and numismatics are his relaxations from the cares of State.

***

Mr. Shorthouse, the novelist, whose book, "John Inglesant" created such a stir some years ago, is a Birmingham man, and lives in the environs of the hardware Metropolis. He is not solely literary, being at the head of a very big firm of chemical manufacturers, which his father founded. With all his mystical tendencies, he is a shrewd man of business, and can balance a ledger better than most literary folk—if, indeed, literary people know what a ledger is. He is, however, a shy, retiring man, and his natural shyness is intensified by an impediment in his speech, which makes him reluctant to go much into society. He is a most laborious and conscientious writer, and produces little, because he feels defects, and tears up his manuscript with rigid conscientiousness. He is middle-aged, and of a deeply religious temperament.

***

Few people may know that Eliza Cook still lives. Her poems have dropped out of common appreciation, and she herself is almost forgotten as a literary personality. It is more than fifty years since she first tempted fortune and wooed fame by publishing a volume of poems, and in these fifty years how the face of English literature has changed! The poetess lives out at Clapham, and though now very old is passably well, and in possession of all her faculties. She has long enjoyed a pension of £10 a year, which was awarded her in recognition of her literary merits; and she further derives a small income from the sale of her poems, which do not lack circulation among a class of readers.

***

The Comte de Paris, who lives at East Sheen, and who has been celebrating his silver wedding, is only 51 years old—young enough to see some new changes in the politics of his native country. He attracts a larger number of the hopeful and discontented about him than does his fellow refugee, General Boulanger. Louis Albert Philippe d'Orleans, grandson of the last King of the French, is much of an Englishman.


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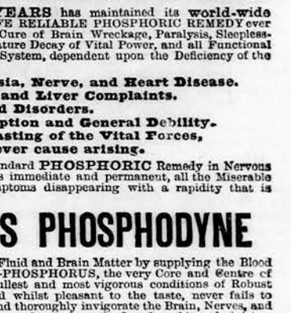

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No mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity, and health, and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance,—a skin without blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood,—should fail to make trial of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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The skin disease which afflicted my child so severely, began on his head, in the shape of rough spots, which gradually grew larger, scales forming, one upon the other. The hair became very thin, and at last fell out. The disease ran over his head, and was some ways down the forehead and back of the neck. I called in a doctor, who gave me a lotion to bathe the spots, but still he grew worse. I went to the doctor four months, until my child was frightful to behold. About this time I saw the advertisement of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I sent for a set, and in one week I saw a great change, and in a short time he was completely cured. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have worked wonders in many cases besides my own.

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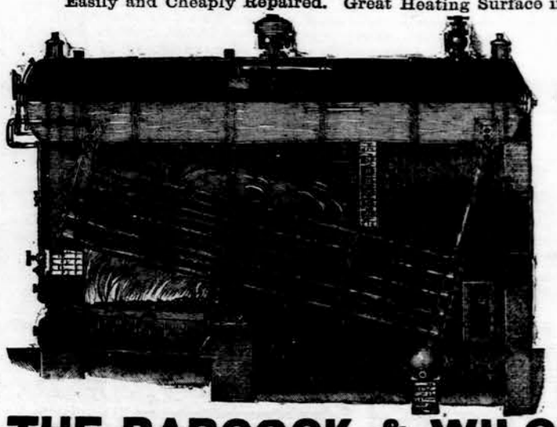

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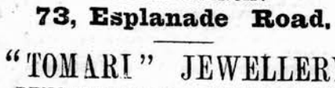

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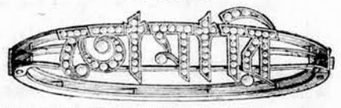

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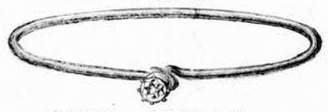

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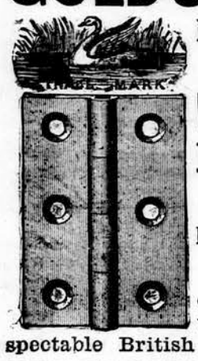

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